Newport Mercury.

HOPE

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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and fiftieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

Board of Aldermen.

The board of aldermen met and organized on Monday by the election of Alderman Shepley as president.

On Tuesday the regular meeting of the board was held when annual reports were received from many of the city officers and departments. Street Commissioner Sullivan reported that the cost of making repairs to Bliss road would be $2,147. The street commissioner was notified to make safe the granolithic walk on Rhode Island avenue at two points where it has been dropped to make driveways.

The board elected the following city officers for the year.

Inspector of Milk—George C. Shaw.
Health Officer—Patrick H. Welch.
Weigher of Neat Cattle—Fernando Barker.
Commissioner of Wrecks and Shipwrecked Goods—J. K. Sullivan.
Field Drivers—J. H. Corridon, J. H. A. Kelley.
Commissioner to Attend to Burial of Deceased Veterans—A. K. McMahon.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening was a quiet affair, routine business being transacted. Weekly payrolls and bills were approved and ordered paid. A petition for an electric light on Greenough place was referred to the superintendent of wires and poles. Mayor Clarke was made a committee to call on Mrs. Patrick McGrath in regard to her claim for damages against the city. It was voted to contract for a new disinfectant in the city hall, which will effect a saving in the amount spent for this purpose.

City Clerk Fullerton announced the re-appointment of Cornelius Callahan as deputy and the appointment was confirmed. Mayor Clarke was appointed a committee to procure surety company bonds for the city officers as directed by the representative council. It was voted to advertise for proposals for furnishing fuel, gravel, forage, etc., for the various departments for the year; also for printing the city manuals. It was voted to recommend to the representative council F. M. Sisson for clerk of the highway department, and Wallace C. Maitland for engineer of the city hall. It was also voted to request the heads of departments to furnish an estimate of the amount of money required during the year, these amounts to be submitted to the committee of twenty-five.

Death of Mrs. J. E. Gorman.

Captain John E. Gorman has the sympathy of his many friends in this city in the loss of his wife, Mrs. Emma J. Gorman, at her home in Somerville, Mass., on January 3rd, in the fifty-ninth year of her age. During her illness, which had extended over a period of several months, she had been a great sufferer, but was most patient through it all. Mrs. Gorman was a woman of strong personality and had endeared herself to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. She was an ideal wife and mother and her death is a severe blow to her family. She had many warm, personal friends in Newport, having frequently visited this city in the summer season with her husband, Captain Gorman, he being one of the best known fish agents visiting Newport and has spent his entire summers here for over a dozen years.

Besides her husband, three children survive her: Mr. F. Carlton Gorman and Mrs. Edward A. Harvey and Mrs. Harry D. McBride.

Funeral services were held last Sunday forenoon from her late residence on Pleasant avenue and were largely attended, Rev. W. Sherman Thompson, of the Prospect Hill Congregational church, officiating. The remains were taken to Gloucester and interred in the family lot at Cherry Hill Cemetery

Severe Storms.

Newport has been visited by two severe storms within a week, either one of which would have been distinctly noticeable even if not so closely accompanied by the other. The storm of Saturday was accompanied by high winds and a deluge of rain, but little damage was done about the city. The electric light wires were somewhat interfered with and it was a bad night on the water. Sunday the weather came out clear but with a strong wind and the temperature fell rapidly, so that the night was the coldest of the season thus far. It was quite an uncomfortable day to be out as the wind penetrated everywhere. Monday morning the thermometers registered only about 14 degrees but the temperature moderated as the day advanced.

Another storm began Tuesday afternoon and was the most violent experienced here for a long time. The rain began falling easily soon after noon and by dark a genuine gale was raging. The amount of rainfall was very large and the people were very glad that it did not come in the form of snow as there would have been enough to have caused much trouble. Before it became dark there was trouble with the electric wires again and some of the stores were in darkness before closing time came. The arc lights also gave considerable bother and were on and off at intervals all through the night.

During Tuesday night the wind that prevailed was as high as any that has been known here for a long time. It blew a genuine gale and even those who remained in their homes felt that it would penetrate to them. A tremendous sea prevailed and at high tide the water washed over the docks. Considerable damage was done by the wind and sea to exposed places, and at some localities along the Ocean Drive the roadway was badly washed. At Easton's Beach the tide came well up and washed around the structures there but did not do much damage. In the usually quiet waters of the inner harbor some of the vessels dragged their anchors and were in considerable danger before they were secured. Outside a barge broke away from her tug and after a great struggle her crew took her into port under her own sail.

Out at Island Park there was trouble again, the seas washing across the tracks of the street railway and doing considerable damage. A track gang was sent out early and got things into shape so that the road could be operated without serious inconvenience. The linemen of the local power station were kept busy all night and the climbing of the poles and repairing breaks in such wind and rain was far from comfortable or safe.

Less damage was reported around the city than was expected by those who heard the wind rage during the night. Some loose windows were blown in and a few trees were uprooted, while in some instances skylights were sent adrift. But after all the city fared easily.

Trouble with Wires.

The storms of this week have been responsible for considerable trouble with the electric lighting wires. During the violent rain storm and high wind of Saturday evening the high tension wires on West Marlboro street near Fire Department headquarters came to the ground and for a few minutes there was a lively display of fireworks. Word was sent to the power station and the current was cut off. Until the break was repaired some of the circuits in the business district were without power and a number of the stores were deprived of light. Clerks were sent out to procure candles and lamps, but most of the stores affected soon closed their doors for the evening. On account of the severity of the storm the Saturday evening trade was very light anyway.

During Tuesday's gale wires again suffered and all through the terrible storm of the night the linemen were out looking for trouble and they found plenty of it. The arc lights were affected in many sections, and the incandescent light and power wires also suffered. Several circuits were cut out entirely and in some cases the lights went down to mere pin points where wires had grounded. Some of the establishments on Thames street that use electric power were cut off through the night but the only serious inconvenience brought about in this way was to the morning newspaper which was unable to start its press until about daylight owing to the absence of power.

These two storms were as violent as any experienced for some time and it was considered fortunate that there was no worse trouble with the wires.

An insane woman with three small children created a scene on Thames street Monday morning. Her children were taken to the Children's Home and she was removed to the asylum in Cranston.

Recent Deaths.

Mrs. Parker H. Thurston.

Mrs. Louisa M., widow of Mr. Parker H. Thurston, died at her home on Aymault street Tuesday afternoon. She had been in delicate health for a great many years but was able to be about the house as usual until a few days before her death, when she contracted a cold, which soon developed into a serious illness, which she was not able to overcome. Mrs. Thurston was a native of Wrentham, Mass., and the daughter of Otis and Mary Barnes Rawson. In 1857 she was married to Mr. Thurston and came to Newport, where she has resided ever since. For 50 years she has been associated with the First Methodist Episcopal Church and maintained a deep interest in that church, despite the fact that she was not able to attend very regularly.

Two sons survive her: Mr. Benjamin F. Thurston, of this city, editor of the Newport Daily News, and Mr. Charles Rawson Thurston, of Providence, editor of the Providence Tribune.

Ashley Scott.

Word was received in this city on Wednesday of the death of Mr. Ashley Scott, son of Sergeant and Mrs. David I. Scott, in a railroad accident, near Waterville, N. Y. The news came as a great shock to his family. His brother, Mr. Richard B. Scott, left in the afternoon to bring the body to Newport.

Mr. Scott was in the employ of the Boston Store for a number of years and also worked at Arthur's Bakery for a while. For several years he has made his home away from Newport and at the time of the accident had been at Williamsville, Erie County, N. Y., visiting his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Rupp. He was a young man well liked by all who knew him and his family have the sympathy of the community in his untimely death.

A number of brothers and sisters survive him, among them being Mrs. William H. Sisson and Mr. Richard B. Scott of this city and Mrs. C. C. Rupp, formerly of this city, but now of Williamsville, N. Y.

Edward H. Bulkeley.

Mr. Edward H. Bulkeley died at his residence on Red Cross avenue on Wednesday, after being seriously ill for about two weeks. Death was due to a complication of diseases. His health had not been good for some time and a little over two years ago he was seriously ill for several months. At that time his life was attributed to skillful nursing, and after his recovery he was married to the nurse who had cared for him, Miss Margaret Stewart, of New Brunswick, a graduate of the training school for nurses at the Newport Hospital. Their short married life was a very happy one, and about two weeks ago a son was born to them, a fact in which Mr. Bulkeley took a great pride.

Mr. Bulkeley was a prominent member of New York and Newport society. He belonged to many of the leading clubs, among them being the Newport Reading Room, the Newport Clambake Club and many of the exclusive organizations of New York. He is survived by three sisters, Mrs. Roland Redmond, Mrs. Reginald Rives and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence.

A short funeral service was held at his late residence on Friday forenoon, after which the remains were taken to New York on a special car, attached to the 11 o'clock train, for interment. Mrs. Bulkeley was unable to accompany the remains.

The funeral of Mr. George H. Lovejoy took place from the First Methodist Episcopal Church on Monday afternoon, Rev. Joseph Cooper, the pastor, officiating. There was a large attendance and many beautiful floral offerings. St. Paul's Lodge of Masons, of which the deceased was a member, attended in a body. The bearers were J. W. Horton, J. W. Sampson, R. C. Bacheller, William H. Lee, William H. Arnold and William Curry.

Mr. G. Manson Foote, who has been manager of the local Postal Telegraph Company for some years past, severed his connection with that office the past week and left for Washington, where he will be traffic chief of the office there. Mr. Louis Boone, who filled the position of assistant at the local office here during the summer of 1902, succeeds Mr. Foote.

Newport Lodge, B. P. O. of Elks, has been presented with a handsome embroidered silk insignia by Boatswain John D. Walsh, U. S. S. Maryland. It is the work of some Japanese women in Yokohama and is a beautiful piece of art. The gift has been framed and will hang in the lodge room.

Rev. Nassau S. Stephens, rector of St. George's Church, recently underwent an operation at St. Luke's Hospital in New York, which was successful. Mr. Stephens hopes to be able to resume his duties at St. George's Church in a few weeks.

Inaugural Ceremonies.

Mayor Clarke, Aldermen and new Councilmen take the Oath of Office—Long Session of the Representative Council—Officers Elected.

In the presence of a large number of interested spectators, Newport's municipal government for 1908 was inaugurated with fitting ceremonies on Monday and the second year under the new charter was begun. It was a busy day for the members of the council and especially for the presiding officer, Hon. William P. Sheffield, who was on his feet practically during the entire time of the session. That his disinterested efforts in behalf of the city are appreciated was emphasized by the unanimous vote by which he was re-elected president of the council. The council was in session at noon from 12 to 1 o'clock, in the afternoon from 3 to 5, and in the evening from 7 to 12. In the crowded and badly ventilated chamber, with uncomfortable seats, some of the older members felt the strain of the long meeting and were thoroughly tired out when final adjournment was taken. At the business session in the afternoon and evening much important business was transacted, including the fixing of the salaries and election of the city officers for the year.

The City Hall was attractively decorated with palms and potted plants when the city government assembled for inauguration and organization at noon on Monday. The balcony of the council chamber was well filled with spectators, while the floor at the rear and into the aldermanic chamber also contained a number.

Promptly at 12 o'clock City Clerk Fullerton called the representative council to order and called for credentials of the newly elected members. The new members were then sworn in and nominations for president of the council were called for. There was but one nominee, Hon. William P. Sheffield, Jr., and he was unanimously elected. In taking the chair President Sheffield thanked the members briefly for the honor accorded him.

The ordinance fixing the salary of the city clerk was taken up, the committee on salaries having recommended that the salary be reduced from $2,500 to $1,800. A motion to lay on the table was lost and a motion to amend by making the salary $2,100 was lost. The ordinance was then passed as recommended. Nominations for city clerk were called for and Francis N. Fullerton was unanimously re-elected.

The City Messenger notified the Mayor and board of aldermen that the council was organized, and these officials entered the council chamber, Mayor Clarke escorting Rev. Dr. Webb, the chaplain of the day. City Clerk Fullerton was sworn in by Mayor Clarke and in turn administered the oath of office to the Mayor, who then swore in the board of aldermen. These details finished, prayer was offered by Dr. Webb.

Mayor Clarke then read his inaugural address, which appears on another page of this issue. The reading was followed with the closest attention by all present and was favorably commented on.

At the conclusion of the inaugural address the minutes of the previous meeting of the council were read and the council adjourned until 3 o'clock.

When the council reconvened at 3 o'clock, the resignation of Fred U. Gladding was read and accepted. Councilman F. P. Gladding announced that the first ward delegation had filled the vacancy by the election of Henry G. Riley as a member of the council. There seemed to be a question as to the legality of this action and other nominations were made from the floor. The city solicitor ruled that the vacancy could only be filled by the members of the ward delegation after the vacancy occurred and the matter was left.

The report of the committee on salaries was read and opened the way for a long fight. The committee recommended numerous reductions of salaries, the abolishing of certain offices, and the doing away with a number of clerks in departments. The report was received and the accompanying ordinances and resolutions were taken up.

An amendment to make two assistants in the city clerk's office, as at present, was lost. The committee recommended that the salary of the city treasurer be fixed at $2000 as at present, but through some oversight the salary of the assistant city treasurer was apparently left out. It was amended by making the salary of the treasurer $1800 and of the assistant $900. The city solicitor and city physician were left as at present, $1,500 and $1,200. The combined salary of harbor master and health officer was fixed at $800, being $200 less than at present; the combined office of inspector of milk and inspector of nuisances at $900, which is a reduction of $200; messenger to the representative council, $25, a reduction of $25.

For the new offices of license commissioners the salaries were fixed at $200 each with the exception of the member who acts as clerk, who is to receive $50 additional. The deputy city clerk was reduced $200 to $1200, the chief of police $200 to $1,500, and the assessors of taxes remain the same, $400 each. One assistant was provided for the city clerk's office at $600. The committee had recommended that the assistant in the probate clerk's office be dispensed with, but the council voted to retain her at a salary of $600. A communication from the Current Topics Club asking that the bell ringers be retained was read. A motion to make two assistants in the office of the city clerk at $400 each was lost.

An ordinance abolishing the office of city engineer was laid on the table on a rising vote.

Another resolution fixing the salaries of minor officers was taken up, and the city bell ringers and the keeper of the city clocks were abolished. The committee recommended that the office of captain of police and inspector of police be abolished but after a long discussion it was voted to keep them as at present, Mayor Clarke having stated the necessity for their existence. The pay for extinguishing the street lights was increased from $1.00 to $1.50 per day in accordance with recommendation. The mechanic in the street department at $4 per day was retained, as was also the assistant clerk in the same department.

Appropriations for the months of January and February were made as follows:

Streets and Highways,	$7,000 00
Board of Health,	2,100 00
Public Schools,	24,000 00
Fire Department,	8,000 00
Salaries,	5,000 00
City Asylum,	1,000 00
Paupers and Vagrants,	1,200 00
Lighting Streets,	6,000 00
Public Buildings,	600 00
Police,	1,200 00
Incidentals,	600 00
Books, Stationery and Printing,	600 00
Burial Grounds,	200 00
	$57,800 00

An ordinance was presented fixing the duties of collector of taxes and making the term of office three years instead of one. It was amended by making the term one year and was then passed. A resolution was passed, directing the board of aldermen to have printed 650 copies of the city manual, 250 in tuck covers and 400 in cloth. An amendment to the rules was adopted providing that the business to come before a council meeting shall be presented to the city clerk at least seven days before a meeting and a budget shall be made up by him and sent to each member at least four days before each meeting.

Resolutions were passed directing the committee of twenty-five to inquire into ways and means; authorizing the board of aldermen to advertise and contract for fuel, forage, etc., for various departments. The city treasurer was authorized to hire $50,000 pending the collection of taxes, and to draw interest of the Touro funds. Various annual reports were received.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the council took a recess until 7 o'clock.

At the evening session there was an especially large crowd, drawn principally by the interest in the election of city officers. The spectators stayed until late, but after the license commissioners had been elected the number thinned out quickly.

A resolution was passed creating a committee of five to investigate the laws in relation to the board of health; also three committees of five each in regard to those portions of the Mayor's inaugural relating to municipal insurance, Easton's Beach, and the Washington street boulevard. The first ward delegation reported that Edwin J. Saulpaugh had been elected to the vacancy caused by the resignation of F. U. Gladding and he was sworn in.

President Sheffield announced the appointment of the following committee of twenty-five:

First Ward—H. C. Bacheller, W. P. Carr, F. P. Gladding, Robert Kerr, Edward N. Lawton.

Second Ward—T. B. Congdon, H. L. Dyer, P. H. Horgan, A. McLeod, T. P. Peckham.

Third Ward—C. A. Brackett, J. C. Burke, F. P. Garrettson, T. T. Pitman, W. J. Walsh.

Fourth Ward—John P. Casey, French E. Chadwick, John Cremin, N. E. Dwyer, W. W. Sherman.

Fifth Ward—P. J. Lyon, J. P. Hammond, M. J. Murphy, James J. Sullivan, Michael J. Sullivan.

After some discussion it was voted to reconsider the action in regard to a second assistant in the city clerk's office, and it was voted to retain the second assistant at $10 per week. A resolution was passed appropriating not exceeding $300 for providing surety company bonds for all city officers who are required to furnish bonds. After some discussion a resolution was passed fixing the salary of the inspector of plumbing at $1,200. The sum of $350 was appropriated for Memorial Day.

Other business having been cleared away, the matter of electing city officers was taken up. The first contested office was that of street commissioner, Jeremiah K. Sullivan being elected on the second ballot. The other candidates were John F. Sullivan and William Hamilton. For city solicitor Clark Burdick had 92 votes, Jeremiah A. Sullivan 54, and two scattering. For judge of probate Judge Burke had 91 and Mortimer A. Sullivan 85. For assessor of taxes John M. Friend was elected on the third ballot, the other candidates being A. K. Quinn and C. Philip Frank. Henry W. Cozzens was elected collector of taxes on the second ballot, the other candidates being James M. Smith, A. S. Benson and T. M. Norman.

For dog constable Cassius U. Hallock had 93, C. E. Ash, Jr., 45, Thomas Brooks 83. For member of the board of health for five years, Frank M. Greenlaw had 90, P. H. Horgan 44, Robert Fraine 21, S. S. Carr 24. For inspector of plumbing Robert L. Oman had 96, John J. Cassidy 50 and Thomas E. Shea 33. For inspector of nuisances George C. Shaw had 101 to 76 for Michael J. Duran. For harbor master P. H. Welch was elected on the second ballot, receiving 96 votes to 78 for Henry Gladding and 2 for William H. King.

The members of the license commission made the longest contest of the evening. For the three-year term Patrick J. Murphy was elected on the third ballot, the other candidates being Daniel E. Doherty, John Mahan, and H. E. Read. For the two-year term Arthur B. Commerford was elected on the third ballot, the other candidates being W. A. Maher, F. P. Gladding, John Mahan, H. A. Kaull, J. A. Greene, E. J. Sullivan, W. P. Denman, H. E. Read. For the one-year term four ballots were necessary, John Mahan being elected. The other candidates were F. W. Lawton, Thomas Aylsworth, H. A. Kaull, J. H. Wetherell, James Boyle, L. H. Raymond, D. J. Sullivan.

For inspector of kerosene T. W. Freeborne received 85 to 74 for J. J. Connell, and the vote for sealer of weights and measures was about the same. For keeper of the city cemetery Bowen B. Sweet received 101 to 39 for D. J. Buckley. For gate keeper at Elm and Fourth streets W. H. Ackers received 87 to 31 for William B. West.

It was just a trifle after midnight when the last office was filled and the council adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

The following are the officers elected:

City Clerk—Francis N. Fullerton.
City Treasurer—John M. Taylor.
Street Commissioner—Jeremiah K. Sullivan.
City Solicitor—Clark Burdick.
Judge of Probate—John C. Burke.
Probate Clerk—Duncan A. Hazard.
City Engineer—William H. Lawton.
Assessor of Taxes, three years—John M. Friend.
Collector of Taxes and Clerk to Assessors—Henry W. Cozzens.
City Physician—John H. Sanborn, M. D.
City Sergeant—William H. Westcott.
Overseers of the Poor—Robert Kerr, Edward S. Peckham, James B. Cottrell.
Dog Constable—Cassius U. Hallock, fees.
Keeper of City Asylum—Ira W. Wilbor.
Member of Board of Health, five years—F. M. Greenlaw.
Inspector of Plumbing—Robert L. Oman.
Inspector of Nuisances—George C. Shaw.
Harbor Master—Patrick H. Welch.
Chief Engineer of Fire Department—Andrew J. Kirwin.
Assistant Engineer of Fire Department, four years—Joseph S. Lawton.
License Commissioners—P. J. Murphy, three years; A. B. Commerford, two years; John Mahan, 1 year.
Inspector of Kerosene—Thomas W. Freeborne.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—Thomas W. Freeborne.
Surveyors of Highways—Jeremiah K. Sullivan.
City Surveyors of Land—Joseph P. Cotton, William H. Lawton, William P. Buffum, Roland J. Easton.
Surveyor of Round Timber and Spars—William M. Arnold.
Commissioner of Newport School Fund, three years—Henry C. Stevens.
Fence Viewer—Samuel H. Oxx.
Pound Keeper—John H. Corridon, fees.
Keeper of Powder House—Chief Engineer of Fire Department.
Superintendents to Superintend the Building of Chimneys and Placing Stoves and Stovepipes—Wm. K. Covell, Thomas Sharpe, John K. Walsh, Ulysses C. Nason, Patrick F. Cassidy, J. Irving Shepley, James H. Hart.
Constables Under the General State Law and Authorized to Serve Civil Process—Charles A. Gillen, William J. Dunbar, William F. Adams, Joseph W. Sampson, Eugene C. O'Neill, Cornelius C. Moore, Charles A. Kleinfelder, Ralph P. Rogers, George C. Shaw, Mortimer L. Sullivan, Walter S. Langely, George A. Pritchard.
Gate Keeper at Elm and Fourth Streets—William H. Ackers.
Gate Keeper at Poplar and Fourth Streets—William H. H. Barker.
Corders of Wood—William F. Barlow, Benjamin F. Dawley, Francis T. Dunbar.
Weighers of Coal and other Merchandise—David T. Pinniger, Joseph T. Perry, George H. Taylor, Hugh Ebbitt, Dennis J. Sullivan, Thomas W. Freeborne, William A. Barker, Henry S. Manuel, Francis M. Sisson, Fernando Barker, James P. Hughes, Thomas J. Boyle, Kenneth McLeish, Patrick H. Welch, William E. Williams, Edward S. Peckham, B. Clarence Brown, Thomas E. Sherman, William H. Tucker, James A. Greene, Hiram J. Murray, William F. Lennon.
Gauger of Casks—Thomas W. Freeborne.
Packer of Fish—Thomas W. Freeborne.
Auctioneers—Thomas Burlingham, Joshua B. Bacheller, Thomas W. Freeborne, Daniel E. Sullivan, William Loftus, Eugene C. O'Neill, Albion B. Foster, John A. Lenry, Fred W. Greene, George H. Taylor, Julius Engel, William F. Adams, Isaac Brynes, George S. Ward, T. J. Mulcahy, John Mahan, H. Klausens, J. B. Parsonage.
Undertakers—John S. Langley, Samuel W. Marsh, Andrew K. McMahon, Frederick P. Lee, James A. Dunphy, Robert C. Cottrell, Patrick H. O'Neill, Frederick E. Langley, Richard H. Freeborn, Edward J. O'Neill.

Malbone Lodge, No. 93, N. E. O. P., will hold a whist on Thursday evening, January 16th, at the close of its regular meeting in Mercury Hall.

Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N., returned from Boston the past week.

Mr. John R. Caswell was in the city the past week.

IN THE FOG

BY

Richard Harding Davis.

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CHAPTER II.

"THE necklace was a present from the Queen of England to the Czarina of Russia," began the Queen's Messenger. "It was to celebrate the occasion of the Czar's coronation. Our Foreign Office knew that the Russian Ambassador in Paris was to proceed to Moscow for that ceremony, and I was directed to go to Paris and turn over the necklace to him. But when I reached Paris I found he had not expected me for a week later and was taking a few days' vacation at Nice. His people asked me to leave the necklace with them at the Embassy, but I had been charged to get a receipt for it from the Ambassador himself, so I started at once for Nice. The fact that Monte Carlo is not two thousand miles from Nice may have had something to do with making me carry out my instructions so carefully.

"Now, how the Princess Zichy came to find out about the necklace I don't know, but I can guess. As you have just heard, she was at one time a spy in the service of the Russian government. And after they dismissed her she kept up her acquaintance with many of the Russian agents in London. It is probable that through one of them she learned that the necklace was to be sent to Moscow, and which one of the Queen's Messengers had been detailed to take it there. Still, I doubt if even that knowledge would have helped her if she had not also known something which I supposed no one else in the world knew but myself and one other man. And, curiously enough, the other man was a Queen's Messenger too, and a friend of mine. You must know that up to the time of this robbery I had always concealed my dispatches in a manner peculiarly my own. I got the idea from that play called 'A Scrap of Paper.' In it a man wants to hide a certain compromising document. He knows that all his rooms will be secretly searched for it, so he puts it in a torn envelope and sticks it up where any one can see it on his mantel shelf. The result is that the woman who is ransacking the house to find it looks in all the unlikely places, but passes over the scrap of paper that is just under her nose. Sometimes the papers and packages they give us to carry about Europe are of very great value, and sometimes they are special makes of cigarettes, and orders to court dressmakers. Sometimes we know what we are carrying and sometimes we do not. If it is a large sum of money or a treaty, they generally tell us. But, as a rule, we have no knowledge of what the package contains; so, to be on the safe side, we naturally take just as great care of it as though we knew it held the terms of an ultimatum or the crown jewels. As a rule, my confreres carry the official packages in a despatch-box, which is just as obvious as a lady's jewel bag in the hands of her maid. Every one knows they are carrying something of value. They put a premium on dishonesty. Well, after I saw the 'Scrap of Paper' play, I determined to put the government valuables in the most unlikely place that any one would look for them. So I used to hide the documents they gave me inside my riding-boots, and small articles, such as money or jewels, I carried in an old cigar-case. After I took to using my case for that purpose I bought a new one, exactly like it, for my cigars. But to avoid mistakes, I had my initials placed on both sides of the new one, and the moment I touched the case, even in the dark, I could tell which it was by the raised initials.

"No one knew of this except the Queen's Messenger of whom I spoke. We once left Paris together on the Orient Express. I was going to Constantinople and he was to stop off at Vienna. On the journey I told him of my peculiar way of hiding things and showed him my cigar-case. If I recollect rightly, on that trip it held the grand cross of St. Michael and St. George, which the Queen was sending to our Ambassador. The Messenger was very much entertained at my scheme, and some months later when he met the Princess he told her about it as an amusing story. Of course, he had no idea she was a Russian spy. He didn't know anything at all about her, except that she was a very attractive woman. It was indiscreet, but he could not possibly have guessed that she could ever make any use of what he told her.

"Later, after the robbery, I remembered that I had informed this young chap of my secret hiding-place, and when I saw him again I questioned him about it. He was greatly distressed, and said he had never seen the importance of the secret. He remembered he had told several people of it, and among others the Princess Zichy. In that way I found out that it was she who had robbed me, and I know that from the moment I left London she was following me and that she knew then that the diamonds were concealed in my cigar-case.

"My train for Nice left Paris at ten in the morning. When I travel at night I generally tell the chef de gare that I am a Queen's Messenger, and he gives me a compartment to myself, but in the daytime I take whatever offers. On this morning I had found an empty compartment, and I had tipped the guard to keep every one else out, not from any fear of losing the diamonds, but because I wanted to smoke. He had locked the door, and as the last bell had rung I supposed I was to travel alone, so I began to arrange my traps and make myself comfortable. The diamonds in the cigar-case were in the inside pocket of my waistcoat, and as they made a bulky package, I took them out, intending to put them in my hand bag. It is a small satchel like a bookmaker's, or those hand bags that couriers carry. I wear it slung from a strap across my shoulder, and, no matter whether I am sitting or walking, it never leaves me.

"I took the cigar case which held the necklace from my inside pocket and the case which held the cigars out of the satchel, and while I was searching through it for a box of matches I laid the two cases beside me on the seat.

"At that moment the train started, but at the same instant there was a rattle at the lock of the compartment, and a couple of porters lifted and shoved a woman through the door, and hurled her rugs and umbrellas in after her.

"Instinctively I reached for the diamonds. I shoved them quickly into the satchel and, pushing them far down to the bottom of the bag, snapped the spring lock. Then I put the cigars in the pocket of my coat, but with the thought that now that I had a woman as a travelling companion I would probably not be allowed to enjoy them.

"One of her pieces of luggage had fallen at my feet; and a roll of rugs had landed at my side. I thought if I hid the fact that the lady was not welcome, and at once endeavored to be civil, she might permit me to smoke. So I picked her hand bag off the floor and asked her where I might place it.

"As I spoke I looked at her for the first time, and saw that she was a most remarkably handsome woman.

"She smiled charmingly and begged me not to disturb myself. Then she arranged her own things about her, and, opening her dressing-bag, took out a gold cigarette case.

"'Do you object to smoke?' she asked.

"I laughed and assured her I had been in great terror lest she might object to it herself.

"'If you like cigarettes,' she said, 'will you try some of these? They are rolled especially for my husband in Russia, and they are supposed to be very good.'

"I thanked her, and took one from her case, and I found it so much better than my own that I continued to smoke her cigarettes throughout the rest of the journey. I must say that we got on very well. I judged from the coronet on her cigarette-case, and from her manner, which was quite as well bred as that of any woman I ever met, that she was some one of importance, and though she seemed almost too good looking to be respectable, I determined that she was some grande dame who was so assured of her position that she could afford to be unconventional. At first she read her novel, and then she made some comment on the scenery, and finally we began to discuss the current politics of the Continent. She talked of all the cities in Europe, and seemed to know every one worth knowing. But she volunteered nothing about herself except that she frequently made use of the expression, 'When my husband was stationed at Vienna,' or 'When my husband was promoted to Rome.' Once she said to me, 'I have often seen you at Monte Carlo. I saw you when you won the pigeon championship.' I told her that I was not a pigeon shot, and she gave a little start of surprise. 'Oh, I beg your pardon,' she said; 'I thought you were Morton Hamilton, the English champion.' As a matter of fact, I do look like Hamilton, but I know now that her object was to make me think that she had no idea as to who I really was. She needn't have acted at all, for I certainly had no suspicions of her, and was only too pleased to have so charming a companion.

"The one thing that should have made me suspicious was the fact that at every station she made some trivial excuse to get me out of the compartment. She pretended that her maid was traveling back of us in one of the second-class carriages, and kept saying she could not imagine why the woman did not come to look after her, and if the maid did not turn up at the next stop, would I be so very kind as to get out and bring her whatever it was she pretended she wanted.

"I had taken my dressing-case from the rack to get out a novel, and had left it on the seat opposite to mine, and at the end of the compartment farthest from her. And once when I came back from buying her a cup of chocolate, or from some other fool errand, I found her standing at my end of the compartment with both hands on the dressing-bag. She looked at me without so much as winking an eye, and shoved the case carefully into a corner. 'Your bag slipped off on the floor,' she said. 'If you've got any bottles in it, you had better look and see that they're not broken.'

"And I give you my word, I was such an ass that I did open the case and looked all through it. She must have thought I was a Juggins. I get hot all over whenever I remember it. But in spite of my

"YOUR BAG SLIPPED OFF ON THE FLOOR," SHE SAID.

dulness, and her cleverness, she couldn't gain anything by sending me away, because what she wanted was in the hand bag and every time she sent me away the hand bag went with me.

"After the incident of the dressing-case her manner changed. Either in my absence she had had time to look through it, or, when I was examining it for broken bottles, she had seen everything it held.

"From that moment she must have been certain that the cigar-case, in which she knew I carried the diamonds, was in the bag that was fastened to my body, and from that time on she probably was plotting how to get it from me.

"Her anxiety became most apparent. She dropped the great lady manner, and her charming condescension went with it. She ceased talking, and, when I spoke, answered me irritably, or at random. No doubt her mind was entirely occupied with her plan. The end of our journey was drawing rapidly nearer, and her time for action was being cut down with the speed of the express train. Even I, unsuspicious as I was, noticed that something was very wrong with her. I really believe that before we reached Marseilles if I had not, through my own stupidity, given her the chance she wanted, she might have stuck a knife in me and rolled me out on the rails. But as it was, I only thought that the long journey had tired her. I suggested that it was a very trying trip, and asked her if she would allow me to offer her some of my cognac.

"She thanked me and said, 'No,' and then suddenly her eyes lighted, and she exclaimed, 'Yes, thank you, if you will be so kind.'

"My flask was in the hand bag, and I placed it on my lap and with

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

THE FEATHER BED.

It Is a Poor Thing to Use Either In Summer or Winter.

"Few people, even physicians themselves, seem to know the principal reason why medical science condemns the use of feather beds in winter as well as in summer," said a New York physician recently.

"It is because feather beds are highly hygroscopic—a rather formidable word, but one meaning simply that feathers readily absorb and condense moisture. The body is constantly throwing off waste matter through the skin and the lungs. The feathers in the bed will absorb this waste matter as readily as it will simple atmospheric moisture. The feathers retain the waste matter during the day, when the bed is cold, even when it is aired, unless also warmed by sunshine during the time it is exposed to the air.

"At night, when the body of the sleeper warms the bed, the feathers renew their hygroscopic action and throw off the waste matter absorbed the night before. The susceptible body of the sleeper is soon surrounded by a dense and highly poisonous atmosphere, the accumulative effect of which cannot help but be very injurious.

"The skin, like the lungs, is continually breathing and is very sensitive to external influences; hence arises the need for air baths as well as for water baths. The entire body should be exposed to fresh air every day for as long a time as you can make possible, and all beds should be thoroughly ventilated."—New York Times.

COTTON IN INDIA.

The Way It Was Discovered by a Man Who Was an Observer.

A remarkable story is told about the discovery of the cotton plant in India some years ago. Two gentlemen were driving out to dinner near Bombay, one the host and the other his guest. On both sides of the road were hedges.

It was getting dark, but the guest noticed some white stuff on the top of the hedges all the way along and at length told his friend that he thought it looked like cotton. His friend ordered the native driver to stop, and the two Englishmen got down and examined. The guest was right. It was cotton of an extraordinary strong staple.

Both men were cotton experts, and yet the host, who had driven along the same road for years, had passed the cotton without recognizing it. The guest immediately proceeded to buy up these hedges, for except them there were none that he had seen during a twelve years' residence in India.

During his investigations he discovered that natives often had one or two cotton trees in their gardens, and the English club compounds possessed three or four in different parts of India, but nowhere except in this Bombay district did he see cotton growing in such luxuriant abundance.

He bought up every tree and plant he could, for not a single native European imagined that it was a cotton tree that he possessed in his garden.—Cotton Age.

Lighted Streets In Europe.

The best lighted street in Europe, declares a weekly paper, is Unter den Linden, in Berlin. Perhaps it is, but we would not be sure. In the torrent seamed hills of the Jura, where water power is as cheap as anywhere in the world, there are little French villages in which every tiny cottage has its electric light installation, and the central street, that one could almost jump across, is flooded by the beams of arc lamps that would do credit to the Strand. However, the Berlin boulevard, otherwise a disappointing thoroughfare, is certainly well illuminated. Plate glass, Pilsener and policemen are the three most striking features of that capital, but the lighting of the streets is a good fourth.—London News.

Moments That Counted.

Bacon's fame is mainly due to books written in his spare hours while he was England's chancellor. Humboldt's days were so occupied with his business that he had to pursue his scientific labors in the night or early morning. Burns wrote his most beautiful poems in his spare moments while working on a farm. Grote wrote his "History of Greece" during the odds and ends of time snatched from his duty as a banker. "Moments are the golden sands of time" if rightly used.

No Chesterfield.

A Boston man was praising the late Earl of Dunmore.

"Lord Dunmore," he said, "was a good man. Tall and robust and supple, I can see him still with his short gray beard and his kind face. His only fault—a fault due to his aristocratic upbringing, no doubt—was the exaggerated value that he set upon correctness. He insisted in correctness in eating, in dress, in everything.

"At a dinner in Beacon street once I heard him tell a story about an incorrect self made man, or 'nouveau riche,' as he called him. This man was dressing one night to go out. His wife bustled into the room before he started to look him over.

"'But, George,' she said reproachfully, 'aren't you going to wear your diamond studs to the banquet?'

"'No. What's the use?' George growled. 'My napkin would hide 'em anyway.'"—New Orleans States.

A Practical Letter.

There has recently been an outcry against the deterioration in modern letter writing, but the following epistolary triumph from a tailor has leveled things up.

"I have today issued a writ against you," wrote a tailor whose letter was produced in the Westminster county court, "for the amount of your bill. Trusting for a continuance of your esteemed favor, I remain," etc.—London Globe.

Cunning always has been the offensive and defensive weapon of ignorance. "Match cunning with cunning" only as a last resort—John A. Howland.

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A CLEVER ILLUSTRATION

WITH CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

There is an old formula in philosophy which says that no two things can occupy the same place at the same time. As a simple illustration, drive a nail into a board and you will find with every stroke of the hammer, the nail will force aside the particles of wood into which it is being driven, finally making a place for itself, and proving that the nail and the wood do not occupy the same place at the same time.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER and Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cannot occupy the same place at the same time. If you are troubled with frequent pains in the back; if your urine stains linen; if you urinate frequently during the night, and a burning pain accompanies its passage, your kidneys and bladder are in bad shape and should be treated at once.

Every dose of DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY slowly but surely pushes aside some of the particles of the dread diseases of the kidneys and bladder, liver, blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation, until they completely disappear. Do not lose faith or find fault, if you are not entirely cured by one bottle, because if these diseases have fastened their grip on you the longer and harder it is to drive them away.

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ON and after Oct. 6, 1907, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, SOUTH STATION, week days, 6.50, 8.10, 9.00, 11.04 a. m., 1.00, 3.05, 5.00, 6.05 p. m. Return 6.35, 8.50, 10.50 a. m., 12.50, 2.50, 3.55, 4.50, 5.00, 6.50 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 6.50, 9.00, 11.04 a. m., 1.00, 3.05, 5.00, 9.05 p. m. BRADFORD and COREY'S LANE (flag stop), 6.50 9.00, 11.04 a. m., 1.00, 3.05, 5.00, 9.05 p. m. TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 6.50, 8.10, 9.00, 11.04 a. m., 1.00, 3.05, 5.00, 9.05 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 11.04 a. m., 3.05 p. m. HYANNIS, 11.04 a. m., 3.05 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3.05 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11.04 a. m., 3.05 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 6.50 8.10, 11.04 a. m., 3.05, 5.00, 9.05 p. m. FITCHBURG and Marlboro and So. Framingham, 8.10, 11.04 a. m., 3.05, 9.05 p. m. LOWELL, 11.04 a. m., 3.05 p. m. OAK BLUFFS, 8.10 a. m. PROVIDENCE (via Fall River and Warren) 6.50, 8.10, 9.00, 11.04 a. m., 1.00, 3.05, 5.00, 9.05 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.02, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 5.00, 6.00, 9.05 p. m. Return 6.27, 8.50 a. m., 12.50, 4.27, 5.50, 8.00 p. m. For PROVIDENCE (via Fall River and Warren), 7.02, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.05 p. m. For BRADFORD and COREY'S LANE, 7.02, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.05 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village and Taunton, 7.02, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.05 p. m. New Bedford, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Boat from Fall River.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
W. G. BIERD, Gen'l Supt.

An Unimportant Matter.

Reporter—Was the operation a success, doctor?

Eminent Scientist—Oh, completely so! I demonstrated beyond dispute exactly what I contended all along.

Reporter—Then the patient is all right?

Eminent Scientist—The patient! The patient died. But why in the face of my triumphant vindication do you want these unimportant details?

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

IN THE FOG—CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO

my thumb slipped back the catch. As I keep my tickets and railroad guide in the bag, I am so constantly opening it that I never bother to lock it, and the fact that it is strapped to me has always been sufficient protection. But I can appreciate now what a satisfaction, and what a torment too, it must have been to that woman when she saw that the bag opened without a key.

"While we were crossing the mountains I had felt rather chilly and had been wearing a light racing coat. But after the lamps were lighted the compartment became very hot and stuffy, and I found the coat uncomfortable. So I stood up, and, after first slipping the strap of the bag over my head, I placed the bag in the seat next me and pulled off the racing coat. I don't blame myself for being careless; the bag was still within reach of my hand, and nothing would have happened if at that exact moment the train had not stopped at Arles. It was the combination of my removing the bag and our entering the station at the same instant which gave the Princess Ziehy the chance she wanted to rob me.

"I needn't say that she was clever enough to take it. The train ran into the station at full speed and came to a sudden stop. I had just thrown my coat into the rack, and had reached out my hand for the bag. In another instant I would have had the strap around my shoulder. But at that moment the Princess threw open the door of the compartment and beckoned wildly at the people on the platform. 'Natalie!' she called, 'Natalie! here I am. Come here! This way!' She turned upon me in the greatest excitement. 'My maid!' she cried. 'She is looking for me. She passed the window without seeing me. Go, please, and bring her back.' She continued pointing out of the door and beckoning me with her other hand. There certainly was something about that woman's tone which made one jump. When she was giving orders you had no chance to think of anything else. So I rushed out on my errand of mercy, and then rushed back again to ask what the maid looked like.

"'In black,' she answered, rising and blocking the door of the compartment. 'All in black, with a bonnet!'

"The train waited three minutes at Arles, and in that time I suppose I must have rushed up to over twenty women and asked, 'Are you Natalie?' The only reason I wasn't punched with an umbrella or handed over to the police was that they probably thought I was crazy.

"When I jumped back into the compartment the Princess was seated where I had left her, but her eyes were burning with happiness. She placed her hand on my arm almost affectionately, and said in a hysterical way, 'You are very kind to me. I am so sorry to have troubled you.'

"I protested that every woman on the platform was dressed in black.

"'Indeed I am so sorry,' she said, laughing; and she continued to laugh until she began to breathe so quickly that I thought she was going to faint.

"I can see now that the last part of that journey must have been a terrible half hour for her. She had the cigar-case safe enough, but she knew that she herself was not safe. She understood if I were to open my bag, even at the last minute, and miss the case, I would know positively that she had taken it. I had placed the diamonds in the bag at the very moment she entered the compartment, and no one but our two selves had occupied it since. She knew that when we reached Marseilles she would either be twenty thousand pounds richer than when she left Paris, or that she would go to jail. That was the situation as she must have read it, and I don't envy her her state of mind during that last half hour. It must have been hell.

"I saw that something was wrong, and in my innocence I even wondered if possibly my cognac had not been a little too strong. For she suddenly developed into a most brilliant conversationalist, and applauded and laughed at everything I said, and fired off questions at me like a machine gun, so that I had no time to think of anything but of what she was saying. Whenever I stirred she stopped her chattering and leaned toward me, and watched me like a cat over a mousehole. I wondered how I could have considered her an agreeable travelling companion. I thought I would have preferred to be locked in with a lunatic. I don't like to think how she would have acted if I had made a move to examine the bag, but as I had it safely strapped around me again, I did not open it, and I reached Marseilles alive. As we drew into the station she shook hands with me and grinned at me like a Cheshire cat.

"'I cannot tell you,' she said, 'how much I have to thank you for.' What do you think of that for impudence?

"I offered to put her in a carriage, but she said she must find Natalie, and that she hoped we would meet again at the hotel. So I drove off by myself, wondering who she was, and whether Natalie was not her keeper.

"I had to wait several hours for the train to Nice, and as I wanted to stroll around the city I thought I had better put the diamonds in the safe of the hotel. As soon as I reached my room I locked the door, placed the hand bag on the table and opened it. I felt among the things at the top of it, but failed to touch the cigar-case. I shoved my hand in deeper, and stirred the things about, but still I did not reach it. A cold wave swept down my spine, and a sort of emptiness came to the pit of my stomach. Then I turned red-hot, and the sweat sprung out all over me. I wet my lips with my tongue, and said to myself, 'Don't be an ass. Pull yourself together, pull yourself together. Take the things out, one at a time. It's there, of course it's there. Don't be an ass.'

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Simple Minded Kurds.

Some of the peculiar traits of the Kurds of Asia Minor are described by a traveler: "If it were possible to imagine two colors more distinct than black and white it would be possible to imagine two characters more widely differing than those of the Arab and Kurd. The pure Kurd is the most unsophisticated and gullible person in the world so long as you keep away from the material issues. His respect for a man who can read and write is almost pitiable. The Kurds are on the whole blunt and somewhat uncouth, silent and quite incapable of falsehood. If they do wrong—and they often do—they admit the fault in the simplest and most unaffected way. I had a muleteer who was honest, civil and incorrigibly idle. 'Did you ever kill a man?' I asked him one day. 'Yes; sixteen on the Khazat road when I was a deserter from the army,' came the reply in a voice absolutely unmoved. 'You were a robber?' 'Yes, but now, praise be to God, I am married and a muleteer.'"

Grass Eggs.

When a hen is made sick eating too freely of grass she lays what are known as "grass eggs." Grass eggs are poor stuff. They have an unpleasant flavor, and the yolk wabbles around in a weak and watery white and is green and dull in color. The term is one applied by candlers, who discover while testing that there is a pale greenish hue to the eggs and that they are not at all of the bright, fresh color that we find in healthy eggs.—Baltimore American.

What He Wanted.

A very baldheaded man went into the barber shop in the American House in our town and, plumping himself down in the chair, said:

"Hair cut."

Ed, the barber, looked at him a moment and replied:

"Why, man, you don't need no hair cut. What you want is a shine."—Life.

A New One.

Mrs. Wigwag—How is your husband, Aunt Mandy? Aunt Mandy—Porely, ma'am. He was gittin' along all right, but now de doctah done say he got de convalescence.—Philadelphia Record.

In the Attic.

By TEMPLE BAILEY.

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Miss Cynthia's attic was fragrant with aromatic herbs. Little bags of lavender and of dried rose leaves hung from the rafters and mingled their delicate perfume with the coarser aroma of sage and sweet marjoram and thyme and summer savory.

On autumn afternoons the attic was golden with sunshine, and from the little peaked window one could see the long white road and the blue hills beyond.

It was to this fragrant and gold lighted attic that Miss Cynthia would come when the summer rush was over and in its peace and quiet try to forget that she was worn and worried and withered.

At thirty-five one should not be worried and withered. But hard lives do not make for youth and freshness, and Miss Cynthia had always drudged. Work had been the watchword on the farm, and when prosperity had come in later years the habit of keeping summer boarders had become fixed, and even after the death of her parents Miss Cynthia had continued it.

But with September came rest and freedom, and it was then that Miss Cynthia sought the attic and wrote in her diary.

The diary was a safe outlet for her woes. There were pages blotted with the tears she had shed when she had closed the volume of her first romance, and two leaves on which she had penned a poetic swan song of affection were pinned together with a black pin.

Miss Cynthia had old fashioned ideas about love. She had loved once, and hence there could be no other affair. It mattered nothing that the man in the case was married and had grown fat and puffy and uninteresting. It was not the man, but the idea, and to that idea Miss Cynthia was true.

To be sure, no second suitor had entered her life, so that there had been no severe tax upon her constancy. But the roses had gone out of her cheeks when she was twenty, and she had twisted her hair in an uncompromising knot and had at that early date given herself up to mourning and to memories.

"You're silly," Martha Ann told her one bright September morning as Miss Cynthia, with her black diary in her hand, prepared to ascend to the attic. "Why don't you go out and visit and have a good time instead of writing in that dark old place?"

Martha Ann was an old and privileged servant, but Miss Cynthia would brook no interference with her acts of affliction.

"I don't think good times are my portion, Martha Ann," she said and went up the stairway thoughtfully.

Halfway up she paused to say: "Make a good vegetable soup for lunch, Martha Ann. I'll throw down a bunch of my herbs. Soup will taste good on a cool day."

"Love," wrote Miss Cynthia in her little book, "is of man's life a thing apart; 'tis woman's whole existence!"

When she had rounded off the last prim letter she bit the end of her pencil and sighed and looked out of the peaked window.

Far down the road she could see a cloud of dust. Coming nearer, the cloud showed itself the forerunner of an automobile.

The big machine swerved out of the road and into Miss Cynthia's own drive. It stopped at her door, and she had to lean far out of the peaked window to see Martha in her gingham apron speaking to the occupant.

Miss Cynthia could not hear a word, and she almost fell over the sill in the effort to satisfy her curiosity. She saw Martha Ann go in, and presently she felt a pull at the back of her dress.

"Goodness," Martha Ann said crossly, "I called and called, and I couldn't make you hear. That man wants something to eat."

"What?" Miss Cynthia gasped. "But he doesn't look like a tramp, Martha Ann."

"Tramps don't ride in automobiles," Martha Ann satisfied. "He says he's been riding all the morning, and he just couldn't find a place to eat, and he would be glad to pay for a meal. He understood that we took boarders, he said."

"Well, you go down and hurry the soup and make an omelet and some hot biscuits, and I will talk to him, Martha Ann."

"You'd better step in your room and primp a little," Martha Ann advised. "He's awfully good looking."

"The idea!" said Miss Cynthia, with dignity.

She was a little sorry, however, when she reached the sitting room that she had not taken the girl's advice, for the man that she greeted was big and blond and prosperous looking. It developed that he slurred his grammar, but as he leaned back in the biggest rocking chair and talked in his hearty voice Miss Cynthia decided that he was very attractive.

"I expect you think it's queer my droppin' in on you this way?" he said as Martha announced lunch. "But I couldn't pass the poppies and the peonies in the yard. My mother used to have an old fashioned garden, and there was something about yours that reminded me of it, and I felt as if you'd give me a home cooked meal. A man gets tired of hotels."

Over the steaming, savory soup he expanded still more.

"This is the kind I like," he said. "With all the vegetables in it and herbs. I'll bet you've got a lot of herbs tied up in your attic. My mother had. She said the attic was the pleasantest place in the house, and I used to think so too."

Miss Cynthia felt that at last she had met an understanding soul.

"Would you like to go up after lunch?" she asked eagerly. "There is a fine view from the little dormer window."

"My, how nice it smells!" said the big man as he seated himself in Miss Cynthia's favorite corner. The black diary lay open by his side. His eyes caught the lines:

> Love is of man's life a thing apart;
> 'Tis woman's whole existence.

"Oh, tommyrot!" he said. "Did you write that?"

"Yes," Miss Cynthia admitted. "Byron said it, you know."

"Well, he didn't know what he was talking about. Why, if I loved a woman I should just love her all over—no halfway business for me."

"Oh!" Miss Cynthia gasped. There was something in his tone that made his statement next door to a declaration—a fervency that positively thrilled her.

"I am awfully glad I came," he said as they went downstairs. "I am a stranger in this neighborhood, but if you will let me come again I will be mighty glad. It seems like my own folks."

"You must come real often," Miss Cynthia urged, and hoped that Martha Ann would not hear her invitation.

"Gee! This is the way to live," said her visitor as he stood on the steps and surveyed the quiet garden, the family of gray pussy cats in the sunny porch corner, the gray horse in the paddock.

"I should think traveling around in your automobile would be interesting," Miss Cynthia ventured.

"Well, 'tis," he agreed. "Do you like it?"

"I have never been in one," Miss Cynthia admitted.

"What?" he asked. "Oh, look here! You run right up and put on your hat, and I'll take you."

"Oh," said Miss Cynthia, all a-flutter, "I wonder if I can?"

"Of course you can," said the gentleman securely. "I won't run away with you."

Safe in her own room, Miss Cynthia consulted Martha Ann.

"You'd better go with us," she said. "I don't think it's quite proper, Martha Ann, do you?"

"I wouldn't go in one of them things if you'd give it to me," Martha Ann said, "and he's all right. I saw his name on a bundle of papers he left in the automobile. He's Andrew Briggs, the millionaire that's bought the factory. He is building a church and a library for the town, and I guess he's respectable."

Miss Cynthia dressed in a whirl. Of what account was that little romance of years ago when at her gates was a prince like this?

She came down with four yards of white chiffon tied around her hat. It had been bought for a waist, but, worn as a veil, it made a fascinating frame for her flushed little face. She had loosened her hair, and the soft brown curls gave youthfulness to her expression.

Mr. Briggs eyed her with appreciation.

"I'm awfully glad I met you," he said again as he helped her into his car.

Martha looked after them as they whirled down the long white road.

"Well, I never!" she remarked to the pussy cats. "Did you ever see two people take to each other like that? I bet it will be a match"—

And it was.

WHALES AS RAMS.

Cases Where These Marine Monsters Have Attacked Vessels.

While cruising in the south seas the whaler Essex on Nov. 20, 1820, was furiously attacked by a cow sperm whale supposed to have been the mother of a calf which had just been harpooned. The whale had not been wounded herself, and her attack was very determined. At her first rush she passed under the Essex and carried away a great length of her false keel. Then, coming to the surface a considerable distance away, she appeared to take bearings and deliberately charged the vessel again, ramming her with such violence that she stove in the bows, while the ship rolled so heavily that the captain thought she must be dismasted. The case is memorable because the crew had to abandon the vessel, and one boat was never heard of again.

A more singular instance of a whale attacking a vessel occurred in 1805. The singularity lies in the fact that in the case of the Hunda Isle the attack was entirely unprovoked. This vessel, a brigantine of 260 tons, was on her way to Sydney with a cargo of timber. On Aug. 24, about noon, a couple of sperm whales rose very close to the vessel and, while the crew watched them "sporting" across her bows, the pair suddenly slued around and came straight for her. One thought better of it and dived below the Hunda Isle. The other struck her fair and square on the beam, crushing in her timbers. Having rammed the ship in this resolute fashion it sheered off, terribly damaged about the head, and presently sank tail first.

Fortunately there were some packages of rawhides on board, and the crew were able to keep the vessel afloat with the pumps until a rough and ready collision mat had been fashioned out of these and drawn over the leak.—Bailey's Magazine.

Uplifting the Savage.

We have received the following spicy analysis of British civilizing procedures in Africa from a young Egyptian from Tanta, who shows dramatic aptitudes. The title of his communication is:

A TRAGEDY IN SIX ACTS.
Act 1.—The missionary.
Act 2.—Whisky and pale ale.
Act 3.—The Maxim gun.
Act 4.—A newspaper.
Act 5.—Cricket and football.
Act 6.—Death of the last aborigine.
Finis.—Band plays "Rule Britannia."

—Egyptian Standard.

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AGENTS WANTED to sell the Novels of PAUL DE KOCK. The *Outlook* says "he is one of the most amusing writers of the century;" and Bulwer wrote of him, "more racy and powerful than any other writer I am aware of." Pamphlet sent on request.

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It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, (due to organic disease or infirmity), Nervous Exhaustion Anæmia, Malnutrition, etc.

To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

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The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

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Saturday, January 11, 1908.

Progress in the second Taft trial is about as marked for its speed as in the first. It gives promise of being another long drawn out case.

The sixteen battle-ships move steadily along their appointed course, quite oblivious of the defects said to exist by muck-raking magazine writers.

The representative council does not seem to be as strictly non-partisan as some of its advocates would have us believe. Non-partisanship to some minds consists only of taking offices away from Republicans and handing them to Democrats.

Mayor Clarke has touched upon some important matters in his inaugural address. Whatever matters of importance to the city are ever recommended by the chief executive should always be given careful consideration by the legislative branch and not allowed to die by neglect.

Notwithstanding the inauguration of many State and city governments this week, the country seems to go along just about the same as before. The campaign spellbinders informed us that dire results might be expected if the great and good men on their ticket were defeated but no crash has been heard as yet.

In the State of Massachusetts 49 persons were killed and 464 persons seriously injured by automobiles since last June. These figures were produced before the Safe Roads Automobile Association, who are taking steps looking to a lessening of the number of accidents on the highways. There seems to be a crying need of such action.

If things go on as at present the city of Providence and its suburbs will soon be know as the Chicago of the East. There have been many desperate crimes committed in Providence county within the last few weeks and the authorities have not shown remarkable success in apprehending the perpetrators. Many daring burglaries in the city proper, accompanied by hold-ups, and at least one murder in neighboring towns, have made honest citizens afraid to stir abroad and almost to remain at home. It is to be hoped that some of the perpetrators may soon be landed behind the bars.

The new Aldrich bill is an amendment to existing law and provides for additional currency to a limit of about $250,000,000 and imposes a tax of 6 per cent. on such currency when issued by national banks. A board of three, consisting of the secretary of the treasury, collector of currency and United States treasurer, is given final authority to determine when the additional money shall be issued and to what banks, and also to pass upon the securities accepted as basis for such additional currency. The idea is to make the legislation at this time brief, simple and such as to avoid debate and controversy, so as to get it through both houses at this session.

It is reported that Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, formerly president of Brown University, is to leave the University of Nebraska. Dr. Andrews has always been outspoken in the cause that he believes to be right, his absolute fearlessness in this regard having at different times worked to his own disadvantage. But whatever one thinks of his views, or his manner of expressing them, the fact remains that as an educator of youth Dr. Andrews occupies a pre-eminent position. Brown University never had an abler nor more popular president than he and there was sincere regret among the students and alumni of the college when he left.

The career of the young capitalist, F. Augustus Heinze, has been from its beginning meteoric and spectacular. Heinze has at many times played close to the limits of the law. His success in the copper field of the West was due to his indomitable energy, total lack of regard for the rights of others, and ability to know when he was beaten. Now that the national government is after him for infraction of the national banking laws he will have to use every bit of his marvelous ingenuity to protect himself from the penalty that confronts him. It would be rash to say that he will not pull out of his present scrape, for he has been in tight corners before, but his position today must tend to show the men just about to start on careers of their own that his is not the best course to pursue.

The representative council took a step at its recent meeting that should have been taken long ago. It is entirely proper that the city should pay all fees for bonds required of its officials. A surety company bond should always be insisted upon for several reasons. In the first place if it ever became necessary to recover on a bond, it would be much easier to recover from a reliable company than from an individual whose many friends would use every influence to prevent such action on behalf of the city. Then again it is no small matter for a city officer to hunt around and find enough property owners to go on their bonds. Neither is it right to ask the officers to pay from their own pockets the fees required for surety company bonds. This action is one that should have been taken long ago.

General Assembly.

The January session of the General Assembly began this week on Tuesday when the inauguration of the new State government was held at the State House in Providence. The Senate organized by the election of its reading clerk, and the House by the election of a Speaker, reading and recording clerk. The former officers were re-elected in each case. These matters, together with the inaugural ceremonies, occupied about all of the time on the first day.

On Thursday there was a lively debate in the Senate between Senators Gardner and Sanborn over the matter of adoption of the rules. When it came to a vote the rules were adopted as presented, being the same as last year. In the House the time of the session was devoted to the drawing of seats for the members.

On Thursday the Senate elected its committees, the Newport County members faring as follows: John P. Sanborn of Newport, chairman judiciary; Elbridge L. Stoddard of Portsmouth, chairman finance, chairman fisheries; William F. Caswell of Jamestown, chairman special legislation, member rules and orders; Philip H. Wilbor of Little Compton, chairman corporations; George R. Lawton of Tiverton, member judiciary, and elections; J. Eugene Littlefield of New Shoreham, chairman charities and corrections, member special legislation; Abram A. Brown of Middletown, State property, agriculture. The bills providing for amendments to the constitution were introduced.

In grand committee the judges and clerks of the District Courts, and other officers were elected, the Republican nominees being the successful candidates in each instance. The session of the grand committee was a long one as there were counter nominations in many case. For the Newport County offices there was no opposition to the present incumbents and they were unanimously re-elected—Sydney D. Harvey, clerk of the Superior Court, Robert M. Franklin judge, and G. Harry Kelley, clerk, of the First District Court, and James Anthony sheriff of the county.

New State Government.

The new government for the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations was inaugurated with fitting ceremonies at the State House in Providence on Tuesday. There was a large crowd in attendance to witness the ceremony and to partake of the collation afterward, but the number was hardly as great as on previous occasions of the kind. The building was attractively decorated for the occasion and presented a very handsome appearance.

At noon each house met in its own chamber and perfected its organization. Governor Higgins called the Senate to order and the members were obligated, after which David J. White was elected reading clerk. Representative Hassard of Newport called the House to order and after the members had taken the oath of office, organization was effected by the election of Roswell B. Burchard as speaker, Raymond G. Mowry reading clerk, and Charles H. Howland recording clerk.

The two bodies met in grand committee for the inaugural ceremonies, the Governor and Senate marching from the Senate Chamber to the House chamber. Certificates of election of the general officers were read and a committee was appointed to escort the officers-elect to the House chamber. Senator Sanborn presented Governor Higgins, who was sworn in by the Secretary of State, and a salute was fired from the light battery after proclamation had been made from the balcony. The other general officers, Lieutenant Governor Watrous, Secretary of State Bennett, Attorney General Greenough and General Treasurer Read were successively obligated. Governor Higgins then delivered his inaugural address, after which the two houses separated.

Following the inaugural ceremonies a luncheon was served to the Governor and members of the General Assembly, at which many invited guests were present. The Governor entertained his staff and other guests in the big reception room, while the dinner for the Senators and Representatives was served in two rooms on the lower floor. There was a brief reception in the afternoon and in the evening occurred the annual reception by the Governor, at which there was a large crowd, though not as large as last year, the storm keeping away many who otherwise would have been present.

Superior Court.

There was a session of the Superior Court on Monday, Judge Baker presiding. This was the regular motion day and ordinarily there are no cases tried but this time there was a divorce case assigned for that day, the Tiverton case of George W. Gray against his wife, Estelle E. Gray. Judge Franklin represented the petitioner and Max Levy the respondent. The case occupied about all the session and when court adjourned for the day late in the afternoon it was to meet again on Saturday when there will be a further hearing in the case.

In addition to this divorce case, a decree was entered giving the city solicitor permission to sell unclaimed land on Division street. A final decree was entered in the divorce case of Elizabeth H. Knull vs. Frank H. Knull.

Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Carr have gone to New York for a ten days' vacation.

Constitutional Amendments.

There have been introduced into the State Senate in behalf of the Republican party two important amendments to the constitution of the State, one providing for an increased membership of the House of Representatives, and the other giving the veto power to the Governor. The Republicans were pledged to these measures in the platform adopted by the State convention last fall and they have taken prompt measures to fulfil those promises. The two proposed amendments were introduced by Senator Sanborn on Thursday.

The bill relating to the increased membership of the House of Representatives provides as follows:

Section 1. The House of Representatives shall consist of not more than 100 members and shall be constituted on the basis of population, always allowing one representative for a fraction exceeding half the ratio; but each town and city shall always be entitled to at least one member; and no town or city shall have more than one-fourth of the whole number of members. The general assembly shall, after any new census taken by the authority of the United States or this State, reapportion the representatives in conformity with the foregoing provisions. As soon as this constitution goes into effect, and after each census, and as occasion may require, the general assembly shall divide each town and city into as many districts as it is entitled to representatives, and one representative shall be elected from each district by the qualified voters thereof. Such districts shall be as nearly equal in population and as compact in territory as possible.

On the present basis of population of the towns and cities of the State, the representation in the House would be as follows, under the proposed amendment:

Providence 25, Pawtucket 10, Woonsocket 7, Newport 6, Warwick 6, Central Falls 4, Cranston 4, East Providence 3, Bristol 2, Burrillville 2, Cumberland 2, Lincoln 2, Westerly 2, and all the other towns of the State one each.

The bill relating to the veto power for the Governor provides as follows:

"Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the general assembly shall be presented to the governor. If he approves he shall transmit it to the secretary of state, but if not, he shall return it, accompanied by his objections in writing to the house in which it originated which shall enter his objections in full on its journal and proceed to reconsider it.

If, after such consideration, three-fifths of the members present and voting in that house shall vote to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by three-fifths of the members present and voting in that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If the bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the general assembly, by adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall become a law unless transmitted by the governor to the secretary of state, with his disapproval in writing within 10 days after such adjournment.

In order to secure the adoption of these amendments to the constitution they must be appproved by two successive General Assemblies and then submitted to the people of the State for their approval. If passed by the present General Assembly and the next one, they could be presented to the people for their approval at the election in November, 1909.

The Courts and the Law.

There was something very suggestive in that statement, quoted from Ambassador Reed to the effect that in England nobody dares to disobey the simple signal of the police officer, while in the United States there is such manifest disregard of those officials that even the speeding and lawless chauffeur will defy the policeman and threaten him when arrested.

Mr. Reed attributes this to the hereditary training of the English in respect and obedience and thinks the schools are responsible in large part for so important a factor in establishing good order. Probably he is right, but there seems to us also to be something in our notorious looseness in the enforcement of law.

Take New York for a striking example, and you will find a judge without difficulty, ready at any time to issue an injunction or other order staying the orders of some other judge. If the representatives of justice have no more respect for one another than this, how can ordinary people be expected to stand in very serious reverence of the authorities? It is those in charge of the enforcement of the law who have been leaders in bringing it into disrespect.

We have a difference here at home, among our own people that is worth attention. The man arrested for an offense against the state law never loses hope. He can get efficient lawyers to drag his case along and even a first conviction is not regarded as settling his fate. But let the same offender run up against the laws of the United States, and his case is desperate from the start. There is little room there for hope. If he is guilty, he is a goner forthwith. The remorseless certainty of the far-away power has been so often demonstrated that is has universal respect and there is good reason to believe that this very fact is one of the things that go to strengthen the evident disposition towards centralization. People just point to the courts and contrast their workings.—Ex

Washington Matters.

Taffs are not Roman Catholics, although Reports are Circulated to that Effect by Friends of Senator Foraker—Republicans Commenting on the Hughes Boom—Good Progress made in Regard to the Financial Relief Bill—Notes.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington, D. C., January 10, 1908.

The tactics of some of the friends of Senator Foraker are greatly deplored by his friends in Washington as well as by all Republicans. Their latest manoeuvre is the circulation of the report, chiefly among Masonic orders, and that includes a large per cent of the politicians of the country, Democrats as well as Republicans, that Mrs Taft is a Catholic. Mrs. Taft nor her family has ever had any affiliation with the Catholic church. She is an Episcopalian as everybody knows, and the Secretary is an Unitarian. The inference from the circulation of this falsehood is obvious that the friends of the Senator feel obliged to resort to any measure, however pusillanimous, to boost their candidate for the Presidency.

Comments were heard on every hand among Republicans upon the recent developments in New York in connection with the Hughes boom. The two events of interest were the appointment of a committee of the Republican Club of New York city, comprising some of the best know members of that organization, to push the Hughes boom; and the governor's message to the legislature. It is declared that the first practical effort of the committee will be to induce the Republican county committee, at its meeting January 16, to put through the resolution endorsing Gov. Hughes, proposed at the last meeting but which went over.

Much disappointment was expressed over the governor's message to the legislature. The natural expectation had been that he would have something to say about some at least of the many national questions which are absorbing the minds of the country, and there was much criticism heard on every hand that he should have confined himself so exclusively to state affairs.

There has been a great deal of speculation in political circles recently as to the possibility of a combination by which Hughes might take the Vice-Presidency, with Secretary Taft at the head of the ticket. This would be a great thing for Hughes who is only a tyro in national politics, it is pointed out by some. Other politicians, however, claim that this arrangement would leave the question unsettled of "who's who" in New York politics as either Roosevelt or Hughes will have to be supreme in the State. This is not a question among the politicians who have access to the inner circle however.

As was predicted in these letters weeks ago, the financial relief bill, the greatest necessity for which is admitted by both parties in the two branches of the national legislature, will originate in the Senate. Senators Aldrich of Rhode Island, Allison of Iowa, and Hale of Maine, the big three of the Senate finance committee and the leaders of the Senate, have been intrusted with the task of preparing a financial bill de igned to prevent a recurrence of national money disturbances of the nature of the recent stringency, and already good progress has been made. The general plan has been mapped out, but of course there are yet many essential details to be decided upon.

None of the senators named will discuss the pending bill for publication but one of them said recently that the main idea followed in framing the relief legislation would be to provide for some emergency relief in which the people as a whole would have confidence and could resort to when there was any necessity.

It is not anticipated that there will be much opposition to the bill when it comes over from the Senate. Of course there will be some to whatever measure may be presented, but such opposition will be taken care of by the operations of the committee on rules.

Expressions of the profoundest regret are heard on every hand by prominent men of all creeds and no creeds, over the death of the Rev. Doctor Stafford, whose reputation as an eminent divine, Shakespearean lecturer and a man of the broadest sympathies was national.

At the meeting of the Cabinet on Friday, January 3, every member was present, the first time in months. Even Secretary Cortelyou, who has been confined to his home for some weeks, was able to be present and if there was any feeling on his part toward Secretary Taft he did not betray it in the least. The Secretary evinced his good wi l and disconcerted the gossips by calling on Mr. Cortelyou almost immediately on his return to Washington from his trip abroad, the Secretary of the Treasury being confined with the grip at the time.

The recent victory of the Taft forces in Ohio is cause for much rejoicing among the Secretary's many friends in Washington. They felt confident of the outcome from the first but are by no me ns displeased to find their confidence so abundantly substantiated. This is not the first time that Mr. Foraker has found himself with his back to the wall, however, and politicians generally are speculating on his next move, though they believe his resources to be extremely limited. The expectation is that he will make things hum for the next few weeks, and while those in a position to know are confident that it is a losing fight, they are none the less interested and of course it adds much to the gayety of politics.

Steamer Withdrawn.

Because of curtailment of production by many New England mills and a consequent decrease in freight shipments, the New England Steamship Company has withdrawn one vessel from service on the New York & New Bedford Line. A thrice-a-week service will be maintained until normal conditions are restored.

The sailing days from New Bedford are Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. This arrangement will not deprive shippers of a daily service, however, because the Boston Merchants Line, the new outside freight line, will have sailings from Boston to New York on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. To avail themselves of daily service it will only be necessary for shippers to direct the routing of their shipments accordingly.

Weather Bulletin.

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Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1908.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Jan. 11 to 15 warm wave 10 to 14, cool wave 13 to 17. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Jan. 16, cross Pacific slope by close of 17, great central valleys 18 to 20, eastern states 21. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Jan. 16, great central valleys 18, eastern states 20. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about Jan. 19, great central valleys 21, eastern states 23.

This will be one of the three most severe disturbances of the month and will bring a period of warm dry weather. Jupiter will have almost entire control of the weather and those interested may observe what that great planet can do in the weather line. Unusually warm weather will prevail as an average from Jan. 13 to 29 at which latter date the earth will pass between Jupiter and the sun. Meantime one severe, short cold wave will occur.

This disturbance will cause severe storms during its entire movement across the continent, probably most severe while it is crossing the central valleys Jan. 18 to 20. The cold waves before and after this disturbance are not expected to be severe. Not much rain or snow will fall till after 25. The last half of January will not bring good crop weather for winter wheat.

On and after Jan. 11 a wave of cold weather will be crossing the continent and temperatures will continue to rise for several days thereafter while dry weather will continue. This very dry weather in the central valleys in January may become a serious matter later in the season. Should such a drouth occur in June, July and August as is expected in Jan., Feb. and March it would cause a failure in crops. Of such was the great drouth, summer of 1901.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented the upper half of the two tenement house, No. 40 Church street, belonging to Jeremiah W. Horton, to S. W. McKown.

This has become a three-billion country in foreign trade, with a $450,000,000 balance in our favor. These figures refuse to go with a hard luck story.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY 1908. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve.
11 Sat	7 21	4 52	0 53	1 42	2 10
12 Sun	7 21	4 53	1 56	2 30	3 10
13 Mon	7 21	4 54	2 53	3 38	4 06
14 Tues	7 23	4 55	3 50	4 30	4 56
15 Wed	7 23	4 56	4 47	5 18	5 45
16 Thurs	7 23	4 57	5 53	6 03	6 30
17 Fri	7 22	4 58	6 44	6 45	7 12

New Moon, 30 day, 4h. 43m., evening.
First Quarter, 10th day, 5h. 53m., morning.
Full Moon, 18th day, 8h. 37m., morning.
Last Quarter, 26th day, 10h. 7m. morning.

$1,000 00 CASH

NEW 8-ROOM COTTAGE

NEAR KAY STREET,

I hold for sale a new cottage, 8 rooms, bath, &c., hot water heater, set-tubs, all modern improvements, which I am instructed to sell for $5,000, of which $4,000 may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

A good opportunity to secure a comfortable home, with a small cash capital. Only $1,000 required. Apply to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

132 Bellevue Avenue. Telephone 320.

Marriages.

In this city, 1st inst., by Rev. George W. Quick, Emma Chase Anthony and Frank Everett Clarke, both of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, 2d inst., Elizabeth C., widow of George Beekhurst, aged 82 years.

In this city, 2d inst., Stephen M., son of Frank T. and Jennie Carr, in the 6th year of his age.

In this city, 4th inst., at his residence, 21 Dearborn street, Edward Hole, father of William Hole, 22 Narragansett avenue.

In this city, 5th inst., at her residence, 388 Spring street, Mary, wife of Lawrence Martin.

In this city, 5th inst., at his residence, 24 Edward street, Michael Burke.

In this city, Jan. 7, Louisa M., widow of Parker H. Thurston, in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

In this city, 8th inst., Eleanor W., widow of Henry Burleigh, aged 72 years.

In this city, 8th inst., Lydia A., wife of Frank A. Stevens, aged 45 years.

In this city, 10th inst., Marion Rebecca, wife of Abram T. Anthony, aged 61 years.

At his residence on January eighth, Edward Henry Bulkeley, son of the late Edward Henry and Catherine Wolfe Bulkeley, in the fortieth year of his age.

In Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, 24 inst., Edward R., son of Charles S. and the late Elizabeth R. Curtis, aged 35 years.

In Tiverton, 6th inst., Robert Armstead, in his 56th year.

In Little Compton, 7th inst., Adelia M., daughter of the late Thomas and Prudence Sherman Wilbor.

Wanted—Old Pictures, Furniture, &c.

I pay largest cash prices for old pictures, old furniture, china, etc. Address Box 4,

11-16-2m MERCURY OFFICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

THREE OFFICIALS DROPPED

Mayor Hibbard Finds Men Occupying Unnecessary Positions

Boston, Jan. 9.—Mayor Hibbard swung the axe yesterday. The victims were Deputy Health Commissioners Kinnaly and Brown and M. P. Leen, claim agent of the water department. In each case the mayor's reason for the discharge was that the position was "unnecessary."

Kinnaly and Brown drew salaries of $2500 a year and both were appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald. Kinnaly was appointed through the influence of Judge Logan and Brown was appointed because of his influence with the negro voters. In each case a special department was made for the new assistant commissioners.

Mayor Hibbard will issue an order within the next week to Collector Scollard asking him to discharge at least twenty-three of the clerks in his department, thus saving to the city annually about $21,000.

It has been charged that under the Fitzgerald administration the collecting department was overloaded with political appointees and the finance commission has made a thorough investigation of the subject.

Launch of the Hughes Boom

New York, Jan. 10.—The candidacy of Governor Hughes for the Republican presidential nomination was launched at a "Hughes Dollar Dinner" given by the enrolled Republicans of the Twenty-Ninth assembly district last night. The governor was not present, but sent a telegram in which he expressed the wish that all would contribute towards making the Republican party a constantly effective instrument for the correction of abuses and for conserving the rights and opportunities of all by impartial and straightforward administration.

Cousins Resigns Superintendent

Boston, Jan. 9.—Frank Cousins, formerly in charge of one of the departments of the Boston postoffice, who pleaded guilty some time ago to the embezzlement of $1725 from the postoffice funds and who subsequently made complete restitution, had his case placed on file in the district court yesterday. It was stated that Cousins had been in a bad mental and physical condition for some time.

Road in Receivers' Hands

St. Paul, Jan. 9.—Judge Sanborn of the United States circuit court has appointed A. B. Stickney and Charles H. F. Smith receivers for the Chicago Great Western railroad. A. B. Stickney is now the president of the road. The receivership followed the inability of the company to meet obligations due in 1908 and the failure to secure an extension of the obligations.

Street Car as Hearse

Somerville, Mass., Jan. 8.—An unknown woman about 60 years old died suddenly in a Highland avenue car last evening. The car was emptied of its passengers and for nearly two hours it was used to carry the body first to a doctor's, then to the medical examiner's and finally to an undertaking establishment. Heart disease was the cause of death.

Eviction of Rent Strikers

New York, Jan. 10.—Eighty evictions of East Side rent strikers took place yesterday. It is believed that the strike is now near an end, and claims of victory are being made by each side. The evictions occurred principally in houses where tenants who were obtaining moderate rents made the same demands as those who were less fortunate.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Samuel Cole, aged 7, was drowned at Whitinsville, Mass. He stopped to slide on the ice and he slid into the water.

While skating on a small pond at Lakewood, Conn., Edgar Blanchard, 16 years old, broke through the ice and was drowned.

Louis Zieman, a Boston builder, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are stated as $91,750.

The Oklahoma Republican state committee endorsed Secretary Taft for president.

Clarence Frost was caught in the shafting of a sawmill at Eliot, Me., and received fatal injuries.

Edward L. Pickard, formerly mayor of Newton, Mass., died of pneumonia in Pasadena, Cal. Pickard recently went to California for the benefit of his health. He was born at Lewiston, Me., in 1834.

Robert B. Adams of Boston, a sailor, fell dead of heart disease just after he had stepped on board his vessel, the schooner Ella B., at Kittery, Me. Heart failure, due to acute indigestion, caused his death.

Prentice V. Hooper, a retired sea captain, who had been port warden of Providence for some years, is dead. He was born at Brooklyn, Me., in 1834.

The large factory of the E. Cummings Leather company at Woburn, Mass., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $80,000. The company was rushed with orders. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Rev. D. B. McManus, parish priest of the Sacred Heart church at Natick, Mass., died after a long illness from complications incident to the grip. He was born at Sharon, Mass., 50 years ago.

Five hundred boys of Pawtucket, R. I., were guests at a turkey dinner given by Lyman B. Goff, a wealthy millowner. All the boys are members of the Pawtucket Boys' club, for whom Goff some time ago erected a building at a cost of $100,000.

Counterfeiters "Working" Portland

Portland, Me., Jan. 10.—Quite a number of counterfeit $5 bills have been put in circulation in this city. The counterfeit is not a good one and is easily detected from the genuine. There are also counterfeit half dollars in circulation. These coins are made mostly of zinc, it is said.

END OF BIG SUIT

Decision For Government In the Case Against Carter

WILL GET BACK $400,000

Had Seized Securities Valued at That Amount In Case of Army Engineer Charged With Perpetrating $700,-000 Fraud In Government Work

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Judge Kohlsaat, in the United States circuit court, rendered a decision yesterday afternoon in favor of the government in the suit against Captain Oberlin M. Carter, former United States army engineer, charged with having defrauded the federal government to the extent of $700,000 by conspiracy with Contractors Greene and Gaynor.

The court ruled that Carter was not entitled to the $400,000 in unregistered railroad bonds and other securities traced by the government to safety deposit vaults and banks in various parts of the country. Under the decision the government will retain the securities and the famous case, which resulted in the conviction of Carter, Greene and Gaynor and the imposing of penitentiary sentences, is brought to a close.

Funds of Carter, which the government contends were proceeds of Carter's collusion with Greene and Gaynor, are tied up by suits pending in the federal courts of New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, Georgia and Illinois. By agreement, all of these suits were consolidated and tried before Judge Kohlsaat in the United States circuit court in Chicago about a year ago. Carter claimed that the funds in question were given him by his father-in-law, the late Robert F. Wescott of New York.

The case grew out of the construction of certain river and harbor improvements on the coast of Georgia. The government's attorneys contended that the army officer and the contractors defrauded the government in the sum of $2,225,000, and that one-third of this amount, or about $750,000, went to Carter.

Marion Erwin, special assistant to the United States attorney general, was assigned to the prosecution of the cases, and after several years' work $400,000 invested by Carter in various states was traced and seized.

The hearing before Judge Kohlsaat lasted several weeks and scores of witnesses were examined. Kohlsaat says in his opinion:

"It must be borne in mind that the transactions in this suit covered a period from December, 1901, to 1892, during which years a number of contracts were let and that, even though Carter was not in actual conspiracy with the contractors, yet if he knew of the vast profits and the prices allowed them on the earlier work, it was his duty to investigate thoroughly the situation and see to it that the government thereafter paid no more than was fair and just. Even negligence under such circumstances would have amounted to fraud.

"If, therefore, Carter was cognizant of the fact that the contractors were reaping abnormal profit from the 1892 work and that Westcott was interested in that profit and was turning it over to him under any kind of a cover as his share of said profit, he was false to his trust and should be held liable to make good to the government all the fruits of his fraudulent act.

"Without passing directly upon the question as to whether Carter had actual knowledge of and connived at this raid upon the government, the facts brought out are such that he must, as a conclusion of law, be held chargeable with knowledge of what was being done in the premises. This fact alone makes it clear that the government is entitled to a decree awarding to it each and every of said pieces of property held by the receiver which shall be found to have been purchased directly or indirectly with moneys received by Westcott or anyone else or in any way arising from funds made up as profits realized by the contractors under the contracts in the suit."

Westcott, mentioned in the opinion, was Carter's father-in-law, charged by the government with having made investments of funds sent to him by Carter, which funds, it was alleged, were part of the funds diverted by Carter and the contractors, Greene and Gaynor.

Greene and Gaynor Begin Sentence

Atlanta, Jan. 9.—Benjamin D. Greene and John F. Gaynor arrived at the federal prison in this city last evening and were put through the examinations given to all prisoners. Their work in the prison has not been decided upon.

Murder Charge Against Whitmore

Newark, N. J., Jan. 8.—Theodore S. Whitmore, who was arrested after he had identified the body of the victim of the Lamp Black swamp near Harrison as that of his wife, was arraigned before Justice Branegan and held without bail on a formal charge of murder. William Bartlett, a waiter, of Brooklyn, was held in $5000 as a witness.

Jury Acquits Iatros

Boston, Jan. 9.—After having been out nearly eleven hours, a jury in the United States district court brought in a verdict of "not guilty" in the case of Michael Iatros, former Greek vice consul at Lowell, on the charge of conspiracy with John C. Simoyannis to bring aliens into the country in contravention of the immigration laws.

Jewelers' Bank to Reopen

North Attleboro, Mass., Jan. 10.—The board of directors of the Jewelers' National bank held a conference with Receiver Bancroft and with Lewis Reeves, accountant, regarding the reopening of the bank. It was later announced that matters appeared most satisfactory, and that the bank might be expected to reopen later on a basis agreeable to all.

DECISION FAVORS SCHMITZ

Court of Appeals Sets Aside the Judgment of Extortion

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—The district court of appeals handed down a decision setting aside the judgment in the case of ex-Mayor Schmitz, convicted of extortion in the French restaurant cases. Abraham Ruef also benefits by the ruling of the upper court, for, according to it, he pleaded guilty to an act that was not an offense against the laws of the state.

The appellate judges hold that compelling the French restaurants to pay "fees" to Ruef was not a crime, even though Ruef divided the "fees" with the mayor. The decision wipes out the French restaurant cases, and pending charges of extortion against Schmitz and Ruef must be dismissed.

By this reversal it is presumed that the prosecution has lost its hold upon Ruef, and it is freely predicted that he will now refuse all overtures for immunity, wholly or in part, to testify in the bribery graft cases and fight every indictment. There are still pending against Ruef 126 indictments charging bribery, and forty indictments remain against Schmitz.

Became a Slave to Drink

New York, Jan. 7.—George Dixon, the negro pugilist, the winner of several hundred fistic encounters, died in the alcoholic ward of Bellevue hospital, a victim of a long fight with drink. Idolized in his prime by thousands as a ring hero, Dixon passed away practically penniless and friendless. He was 37 years old, and for many years held the title of featherweight champion. He was familiarly known to prize fight followers as "Little Chocolate."

Boston Woman Murdered

Boston, Jan. 9.—Miss Mary McCarthy lies dead at her home, 27 Shirley street, from the effects of a bullet wound. Michael F. Norton, a lodger at her house, is under arrest, charged with the murder. The woman, whose body was found lying in a pool of blood in the vestibule of the front hallway of her home, and the man, who is charged with having killed her, had engaged in several petty arguments of late, according to the testimony of neighbors.

Deposed From the Ministry

Salt Lake City, Jan. 9.—Dean James B. Eddie, convicted of immorality by an ecclesiastical court, was formally deposed from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. The sentence was imposed publicly by Bishop Spalding. At the reading of the sentence disapproval was manifested by a portion of the congregation whose faith in their former pastor is unshaken. The chief witnesses against Eddie were choir boys at St. Mark's church.

Doctor Marries Mother-In-Law

New York, Jan. 10.—Dr. Horace N. Marvin of Dover, Del., father of the boy who wandered away from a farmhouse near Dover last spring and died from exposure, causing the report that he had been kidnapped, was married last night in this city to Mrs. Flora M. Swift, his mother-in-law, of Brookline, Mass. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Houghton at the "Little Church Around the Corner." Marvin is 62 and his wife 60 years of age.

Retires at Four Score and Ten

Spencer, Mass., Jan. 9.—After forty years of continuous service as a teamster for the Spencer Wire company, Henry H. West celebrated the attainment of his ninetieth birthday by quitting work. West retires in comfortable circumstances, as he has laid away $50,000 during his life. The company will recognize his faithful service by continuing his pay as long as he lives.

Double Crime Due to Jealousy

Boston, Jan. 6.—His mind inflamed with jealousy for the young woman with whom he lived as his wife, Vito Constanzo, aged 23, shot and killed Mamie Zarella, aged 25, at their home in East Boston, and then, turning the revolver on himself, put two bullets into his abdomen, from which wounds he is dying. A jealous quarrel is supposed to have caused the deed.

Broken Neck Failed to Kill

Providence, Jan. 8.—Although a fall down two flights of stairs broke his neck, Jacob Aubowski, a Polish Jew, has a good chance to live. The physicians expressed amazement that the man should be alive when picked up, and their astonishment increased when he showed signs of marked improvement upon his neck being placed in a special case.

Says He Was "Experimenting"

Springfield, Ills., Jan. 10.—In the United States district court here, Rev. James A. Kaye, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Lincoln, was placed on trial, charged with counterfeiting. Kaye admits making coins, but says he was simply experimenting to ascertain whether he could make medals for the children of his Sunday school.

Not Interested In Military Affairs

Washington, Jan. 10.—Senator La Follette (Wis.) obtained the consent of the senate to retire from membership on the committee on military affairs. He gave no reason for his course, but it is known that he has not been entirely satisfied with the committee assignments he has received.

Plotting in Russian Fortress

Warsaw, Jan. 10.—The discovery of a revolutionary plot among the officers in command of the artillery at the fortress has led to the imprisonment of seven officers. The police are now carrying out domiciliary searches of the quarters of the officers throughout the garrison.

Chief of Police Deposed

Chelsea, Mass., Jan. 9.—Condemning the conditions in the police department of Chelsea as unsatisfactory, Mayor Beck removed from office Chief of Police Hudson and appointed Captain Grover as acting chief. The removal follows the attack on the police conditions of the city made by Beck on the stump and in the papers.

BACK TO GOULDS

Mercantile National Bank Out of Control of Heinze

DID NOT MEET PAYMENTS

Copper Magnate Arraigned on Charge of Over-Certifying Checks and Pleads Not Guilty—Under Bail of $50,000 Pending a Hearing

New York, Jan. 9.—Unable to meet payments due on his stock in the institution, F. Augustus Heinze yesterday lost control of the Mercantile National bank, the conduct of which, as its president, earlier in the day had brought about his arraignment in the United States circuit court on charges of over-certification.

Just one year ago Heinze bought a controlling interest from the Goulds, with whom he pledged his holdings as security for his promise to pay for the same in full within one year. This loan of $1,200,000 was due yesterday to Edwin Gould and William N. Cromwell. Up to the last moment Heinze fought to meet his obligations.

Heinze, now under bail, following an indictment by the federal grand jury on a charge of over-certifying checks of his brother's brokerage firm, involving $460,000, was arraigned before Judge Chatfield yesterday. A plea of not guilty was entered, with permission to alter or withdraw it or to make any desired motions later. Then an adjournment was ordered until Jan. 20, when the final plea will be made. The bail of $50,000 was continued.

It is reported that other men equally as prominent as Heinze in Wall street operations are to be called before the federal authorities to plead to similar indictments. Who they are or when their arrests may be expected could not be learned. It is known that the grand jury is not yet through with its inquiry into certain banking conditions exposed by the recent financial trouble.

When, following the collapse of the United Copper pool and the subsequent clearing house investigation of the Mercantile, Heinze as president, and the board of directors resigned, the copper magnate declared he still would hold his stock. The bank, however, had been adversely affected by the trouble, and it was generally believed a way would be found again to bring it under the Gould influence. This opportunity came yesterday. A new directorate, practically installing the former management, is now expected to bring back to the institution its old time standing.

For years the bank had been under the control of the Gould interests when Heinze, who was branching out as a banker and, with associates, was striving to secure control of a number of local banks, acquired considerable holdings in the Mercantile. His controlling interest was secured when he obtained about 8000 shares of the stock from Edwin Gould and 1000 from W. N. Cromwell. It was reported at the time that the purchase price was $325. Heinze paid part cash, giving his notes for the balance. These notes, it is said, ran for six months, when they were renewed.

Charles W. Morse and E. R. and Orlando Thomas had previously secured considerable of the bank's stock, and with Heinze's holdings were easily able to make him president and elect the directorate. Both Morse and the Thomases are supposed to have already disposed of their interests.

Says Many Bankers Deserve Jail

New York, Jan. 9.—Attorney General Jackson, in a speech last night in Brooklyn, said: "I have never met, in a like period, so many men who ought to be in jail as in my recent investigation of the affairs of banks that got into difficulties in the recent panic. The lawless methods of these private bankers through deliberate violations of the trust reposed in them, the reckless use of other men's money for the promotion of their own speculations, constitute a chapter in the history of high finance which throws a great light upon the question as to who is responsible for the financial panic of 1907."

Havemeyer Family Gets All

New York, Jan. 10.—Attorneys for the estate of the late Henry O. Havemeyer filed with the probate clerk a memorandum stating that Havemeyer's will contains no public bequests. The entire estate is given in trust for the benefit of his children. Havemeyer's residence in this city and $50,000 a year is given to his widow during his life.

Testimony In Monongah Inquest

Fairmont, W. Va., Jan. 7.—The coroner's inquest into the Monongah mine horror, in which over 350 lives were lost, has opened. Peter Urban testified that three days before the disaster there was an explosion of gas in the mine which killed a horse, the carcass of which was removed at night and burned.

Takahira to Succeed Aoki

Tokio, Jan. 8.—While the selection of Baron Takahira, Japanese ambassador to Italy, to succeed Viscount Aoki at Washington, has not been officially announced, it is admitted at the foreign office that the appointment has been decided upon.

Our Battleships Off Brazil

Pernambuco, Brazil, Jan. 9.—The American battleship fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Evans, was sighted passing this port on its way to Rio Janeiro.

Derailed Car Delayed Traffic

Boston, Jan. 10.—All trolley car traffic in the subway was blocked for an hour and a half last night by a car becoming disabled. The gear case of the car broke and threw it from the rails, smashing several windows. The conductor was cut by flying glass, but the passengers were not hurt.

AGED COUPLE PERISHED

Fire Which Destroyed a Home Is to Be Investigated

Auburn, N. H., Jan. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert N. Moulton, aged respectively 71 and 72 years, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed their home. Although the blaze started apparently from a defective chimney flue, County Attorney Bachelder has ordered an investigation.

Mr. and Mrs. Moulton lived with their grandson, Roy Moulton, 18 years old, in a large farmhouse. Nathan W. Tilton, who lives opposite the Moulton farm, heard Roy Moulton screaming and saw that the Moulton house was on fire early yesterday morning. Roy was apparently only half conscious, clinging to one of the posts of the piazza and shouting for aid. Tilton secured a ladder and climbed to the top of the piazza, endeavoring to reach the room where Mr. and Mrs. Moulton slept, but he was driven back and rendered temporarily unconscious by a hot air explosion. Later, recovering consciousness, he found himself on the roof of the piazza and made another attempt to rescue the aged couple, but was unsuccessful. Other neighbors came to the scene, but were unable to prevent the building from burning to the ground.

Roy Moulton said that he was awakened by the crackling of flames and found the house full of smoke. Unable to arouse his grandparents, he made his escape to the piazza in a semi-conscious condition. Frank Calef, aged 75, a brother of Mrs. Moulton, who occupied a room on the ground floor, also made his escape.

Reminder of Sea Disaster

Nantucket, Mass., Jan. 10.—The loss of schooner Richard S. Leaming in Nantucket sound on Dec. 18, 1904, with all on board, was recalled yesterday by the identification of a headless body as that of Captain Harry P. Smith, commander of the Leaming. The body was found on the Cliff bathing beach. It was in a fair state of preservation, evidently having been buried in the sand for a long time. A large package of ship's papers in a pocket was the means of identification.

Attempt at Abduction Alleged

Stamford, Conn., Jan. 10.—William F. O'Meara, a teacher in a Brooklyn school, was arrested here on the charge of attempting to abduct his 2-year-old son. O'Meara and his wife separated last September, Mrs. O'Meara coming here to live with his parents and her husband remaining in Brooklyn. O'Meara came to Stamford and, finding the boy near the home of his wife's parents, was about to board a train with him for New York when he was arrested.

Heavy Verdict For Loss of Arm

Boston, Jan. 9.—A verdict of $22,000 was awarded to Alfred W. Berry against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company, in the superior court, for the loss of his arm while coupling cars. The accident occurred by the backing down of an engine against a Fitchburg railroad train on which Berry was employed as baggage master. The case is to go to the supreme court to determine the liability of the New York Central road.

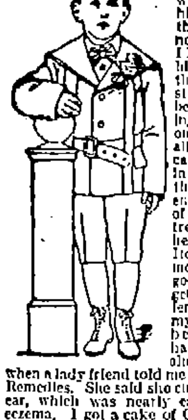
Mahan Trial Again Delayed

Bennington, Vt., Jan. 10.—The trial of Alfred Mahan on the charge of the murder of his niece, Ethel Mahan, was again delayed by the sickness of a juror yesterday and no session was held. The juror who is ill is Charles H. Williams, who was taken down with the grip. This is the second time during the trial that the illness of a juror has delayed the trial.

FATHER THOUGHT CHILD WOULD DIE

Suffered with Cuban Itch, and Sores Covered Body from Head to Foot—Would Claw Himself and Cry All the Time—Could Not Be Dressed—Mother Advised to Try the Cuticura Remedies.

CURED BY CUTICURA AT EXPENSE OF 75c.



"My little boy in the Spring of 1901, when only an infant of three months, caught the Cuban Itch from one of my neighbor's babies. Sores broke out from his head to the bottom of his feet. He would itch and claw himself and cry all the time. He could not sleep day or night. I had to wheel him in his carriage most all the while to keep him still. He could not bear to have his clothing touch him, and only a light dress is all he could wear. I can't begin to speak in words the suffering the poor child had to endure. I called one of our best doctors to treat him, and he said he had the Cuban Itch, and his treatment did not do any good. He seemed to get worse. He suffered so terribly that my husband said he believed he would have to die. I had almost given up hope when a lady friend told me to try the Cuticura Remedies. She said she cured her little girl's ear, which was nearly eaten up with the eczema. I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and one box Cuticura Ointment, and I washed him all over with the Cuticura Soap and applied the Cuticura Ointment and he at once fell into a sleep, and he slept with ease for the first time since two months. When he awoke I applied it again, and it gave him much ease, and after three applications the sores began to dry up and improvement began to show, and in a few days the hide from the bottom of his feet and inside of his hands began to peel off. I only used one cake Cuticura Soap and one box Cuticura Ointment to complete the cure of the dreadful disease, and in just two weeks from the day I commenced to use the Cuticura Remedies my baby was entirely well. The treatment only cost me 75c., and I would have gladly paid $100 if I could not have got it any cheaper. I feel safe in saying that the Cuticura Remedies saved his life. He is now a boy of five years, and is as well as any child you ever saw. Mrs. Zana Miller, Union City, R. R. No. 1, Branch Co., Mich., May 17, 1906."

Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. Depots: London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Mailed Free, "Book on Beauty and Purity."

$1,020,000,000.00

could be saved in a single year, if each individual in the United States saved $1.00 per month, for twelve months. This seems a very large amount of money, but it shows what regular and persistent saving will do.
Why not determine to save more money during the coming year than you have during the past?
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With an ALCOHOL Lamp
you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

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you insert the plug and turn the switch.
When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

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Furnished Cottages

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H. S. MILLIKIN,

6-9 Real Estate Agent

Mayor Clarke's Second Inaugural Address.

Members of the Board of Aldermen and Representative Council:

One short year ago the majority of those present here today took their oath of office as members of the city government of the city of Newport, and having taken that oath each one became a factor in the government of our city. We were to be actuated by but one motive, that of the surrender of individual tastes and desires to the will of the majority, for the best interests of all. Have we kept our oaths of office in mind and have we so performed our individual duties that the *result of the combined effort is the best?*

I think, if you look back, that you will will be able to remember, as I do, several instances when, with a little more care, all the more patience and a little more work, better results would have been accomplished. Taking into consideration the inexperience of some of us, carrying with it the temporary disinclination to take part in debate and to ask pertinent questions, to which may fairly be attributed some oversights and negligences, it must still be gratifying to all *that the first year under the new charter* must be called a successful demonstration. Since more than two thirds of the Representative Council and five sixths of the Board of Aldermen are men of at least one year's experience in conducting the affairs of our city, are we not justified in looking forward to the year, which begins to-day, with much more confidence that we may demonstrate our form of government to be the best of any yet tried.

The total expenditure of the year of 1907, subtracted from the total amount of income, leaves a balance *on hand of* $16,713.87, December 28, when the books were closed for the year.

The members of the city government of 1907 are to be congratulated on their willingness to work, their desire to get at the very bottom of facts and figures and the ever present spirit of "Newportism" if I may be allowed to coin a word.

THAMES STREET PAVEMENT.

The most glaring and insistent necessity of Newport today, more pressing than the need of any new schoolhouse, of any addition to our park system, or anything else that one's mind can suggest, is a new pavement for Thames street. What must be the impression upon a stranger who sees the principal business street of the city in such wretched condition, to say nothing of our own citizens, who have been constantly put to the annoyance *and expense of repairing axles, springs* and wheels, broken or sprung by the gullies and holes in the worn-out pavement.

There are 18,563.54 square yards of pavement to be laid, if the gutters are to be included. The cost of the different kinds of pavement is roughly, per square yard, as follows: wood block, $4.75; granite block, $3.50; asphalt, $3 to $3.75, vitrified brick, $3.

After looking into this question at some length, and taking into account cost, durability and the readiness with which *it can be repaired by the department* of streets and highways, I would recommend for your careful consideration a pavement of selected vitrified brick, laid on a suitable grouted foundation. This pavement can be laid in the first instance by the department of streets and highways and always kept repaired and in good condition. It is not nearly as noisy as granite block and wears almost as well. Such a pavement would cost approximately, $58,500, which includes the removal of the present pavement.

MUNICIPAL INSURANCE

A question that should be of interest to all is that of fire insurance. We maintain a fire department at an annual *cost of* about $54,000. This department is larger than many cities of our size maintain, but is necessary, as the general construction of our buildings is of wood, spread over a considerable territory. Because of the efficiency of our department and the fact that, as a rule, a fire can be fought on at least three sides, we have had exceedingly few fires, and these confined to one building. We are making Newport an extremely profitable place for fire insurance companies. Our continued outlay for the fire department, however *has received* no recognition by insurance companies in commensurate reduction in the rates charged us for our insurance. We are not as bad a risk for the companies as the rate charged would indicate.

It has been estimated that the total amount of the premiums on the fire insurance of the city aggregates $250,000 yearly and that is considered a conservative estimate. Suppose for the sake of argument, we say $200,000. If Newport had a system of municipal insurance and reduced the rates now *in force* 25 per cent. and the *policies* were paid the same as the taxes, the net amount of the returns from the policies would be $150,000 each year. The average loss by fire during the past ten years is $49,115.72 per year, leaving a balance of $100,884.28. In ten years, taking out the yearly maintenance of the fire department, a balance of over $500,000 would be accumulated. The largest loss in the ten years taking from 1897 to 1906 inclusive, was $146,368.13 and the lowest was $6,418.01. Five years showed a loss *of over $50,000* and five years less than that amount.

Newport is in a position to admit to this plan being a success. It has a fire department that would not have to be enlarged to insure the safety of property, the buildings can be, in very many cases, surrounded by the department, and the city is a bigger and better mutual corporation to insure with than any insurance company. The danger of a large conflagration is so remote a possibility, according to expert judgment, that it can hardly be a *possibility* at all. In any event such a disastrous conflagration would have to occur during the first few years of this plan, and re-occur regularly every five years thereafter, to make anything like a failure of it. I would suggest that a committee be appointed to ascertain the feasibility of municipal insurance for Newport.

WATER SUPPLY.

The condition of our water supply should be brought to your attention. I do not mean from a sanitary point; in view of the condition of the general health of our community in the past and of the careful system instituted by our Board of Health to secure frequent and regular analysis of the water, and *also of the thoroughness with* which the water company has safeguarded its water sheds and the positive assurance given by the water company to the Board of Health that the most thorough and systematic patrol and supervision will be for all time maintained, I consider that there is and will be no chance for criticism on sanitary grounds. What I do *desire to interest* you in is the aesthetic side of the question; namely, the taste, smell and appearance. Other cities are having water supplied that is colorless, tasteless and sparkling. Why should not our supply be of the same excellence? *One reason is because it has never been* asked for and another is because of the expense to the water company.

Is this corporation justified in furnishing at the time of the year when most people are here—July, August and September—a water that is repulsive to the eye, the palate and the nostrils? Do the majority of the people stop to consider that the water may be discolored, offensive to both taste and smell, and still absolutely sanitary? Is not the general verdict rendered solely from the color, taste and smell? *Is the Newport water company* justified in permitting the conditions to continue which spread broadcast over the country the impression that the water supply of Newport is bad, and in all probability deter visitors from coming here?

These faults can and should be rectified by the installation of a filtration plant. I should be pleased to be instructed by a formal vote to take this matter up with the Newport Water Company and present to them the necessity of installing a filtration plant *at the earliest possible moment, and* I believe that the outcome will be a supply of water second to none.

All Newporters are proud of the name given our city, "The Queen of American Watering Places." Have any of you ever considered that, as a matter of fact, we are in no way responsible for, or justified in, enjoying it? What has the city of Newport ever done to enhance its natural beauties and attractions? King Park, Long wharf (both uncompleted), several small parks (the largest one a gift to the city), and good roads about make up the list. Almost any country town today has as good roads as ours.

Easton's beach, a place thousands of people visit every season and one of the best bathing beaches in the world, should be put in such a condition as to be one of the show places of Newport. Today, leased to the Easton's Beach Association, at a yearly rental of $1,000, the buildings are inadequate to provide for the comfort or convenience of the patrons, while the architectural effect suggests that the presence of the buildings is due to a combination of a cyclone and tidal wave. The wilderness of brown grass and ditch water, which now forms the back setting to the beach property could be transformed by arrangement with the Water Works Company, and an outlay of a few thousand dollars into a park that would be a most valuable adjunct to our park system and a proper background for the place that should be a most valuable asset of our city. The bridge over the creek should be widened and made at least respectable in appearance and the road at this point changed for about 150 feet, so as to be in line with the road up the hill on the opposite side. Already one fatal accident has happened at this point and during the past summer two other accidents have been narrowly averted.

Your attention is also called to the proposition for the continuation of Washington street north along the water front. The right of the use of this water front by the people should be secured immediately, if at all. The land in this vicinity has been taken up for building purposes and each year lost is adding to the cost to the city if Washington street is ever to be continued. It is estimated that $25,000 would be required to complete this extension, *but* for a very much smaller amount the land necessary could be purchased and the other work deferred for a time.

I would recommend that a sum of money of such an amount as your best judgment dictates as sufficient be appropriated annually to carry out a well defined plan intended to develop the natural attractions of Newport to the best advantage. Other cities are doing this today, and consider the money so spent to be judiciously invested for the benefit of all.

OCEAN DRIVE.

On the Ocean drive, at a point to the west of the old Kenney farm, now occupied by Mr. Rawson, the ocean has gradually worn away the earth between the roadway and the edge of the bank, until now the bank is entirely gone and the road itself is being undermined. It will be necessary *to have* a wall built to restrain the encroachments of the ocean at this point, the estimated cost of which is $2,500. I would suggest that the matter be borne in mind as a necessity by your Committee of Twenty-Five.

SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

I would also urge you to again instruct the Newport delegation in the General Assembly to secure for Newport an act to establish a sinking fund commission. The Board of Aldermen *secured $21,000 worth of bonds for* $18,467.95, a fact which will demonstrate to you what a competent sinking fund commission could do if it were in existence.

FOURTH OF JULY FUND.

I feel that I should make mention of the Fourth of July fund entrusted to my care. The total amount of money collected was $1,254.50. The total expense to date is $1,245.63, leaving a balance of $8.87 now on deposit. There is one bill now outstanding, for the rent of the lot where the *display of* fireworks was made. Bills and data collected are on file.

I cannot close without expressing my most sincere thanks to the people of Newport for the most unusual endorsement accorded to me in a unanimous re-election. I am more grateful because of the fact that my mistakes and shortcomings have most generously overlooked. I can make no new promises, but do positively assure you that the office to which I am re-elected will continue to be conducted, in so *far as I am able, with fairness and* impartiality to all and an ever present desire to make that office of the greatest usefulness to the community.

The Salary of Some Rulers.

[From P. T. O.]

One of the most difficult tasks is to form an estimate of the revenue of the world's rulers, partly because of the many sources from which the money is obtained, and also because of the different ways in which the wealth is distributed. The czar is the richest monarch in the world, and probably the richest that has ever lived. His total annual revenue is about £30,000,000; but expenses are proportionately heavy and after he has paid for the upkeep of his million square miles of cultivated land and forest, as well as the expenses of his mines in Siberia, it would seem that he has none too much. King Edward receives £470,000, but little more than a fourth of this goes into the privy purse. *A stipulated sum is invariably* put aside for household expenses.

The Triumph of Opposition.

"If," said the young man, "we could only tolerate one another."

"Instead of hating each other," agreed the girl.

"I don't exactly hate you," he said, generously; "it is only the idea of being forced to associate with you constantly that is repugnant to me."

"Well, I hate you, anyhow," said the girl. Apparently she meant it.

"When I said I didn't hate you," amended the young man suddenly, "I was only sparing your feelings."

"Thank you," said the girl, scornfully.

"When I marry," she continued, "it will be a man who is going to make a name in the world."

"You mean," suggested the young man, "one who tells you he is. I could say it myself, come to that."

"You!" she cried.

"I don't see that it's so absurd," he said, shortly.

"Naturally you wouldn't."

"The girl I shall marry," he announced aggressively, "will be one who is capable of thought; a clever girl."

"That's what you say; whereas you'll probably marry a girl who thinks you clever."

"Well?" he demanded.

"Nothing," she said; "that's all."

"I suppose," he suggested, after a moment of intense thought, "you think that's smart."

The girl nodded briskly.

"Whereas," he pointed out firmly, "it's merely rude."

"The truth," said the girl, with a far away look in her eyes, "would naturally appear rude to some people."

The young man leant far back in his chair with a sneer and lit a cigarette.

"Anybody could talk like that," he remarked at length, "if they didn't mind what people thought of them."

"Well, I don't mind what you think of me," said the girl, honestly.

"I suppose not," he assented. "When a girl's been thrown over—"

"You haven't thrown me over," she cried, a trifle breathlessly. "I've thrown you over."

"Excuse me," said the young man, coldly, "who proposed the marriage?"

"Of course," she said, "if you blame me for my uncle's actions."

"I'm not blaming *you* at all," he stated, "I'm simply pointing out facts."

"Uncle is a perfect idiot!" she burst out.

"Oh, well," demurred her companion, "it's only natural he should want to see you happy. You've been like a daughter to him."

"That's where he's an idiot," said the girl, blandly. "He wants me to be happy and yet marry you."

"Don't you find," suggested the young man mildly, "that it is just as easy to be polite as rude?"

"No," was the decided reply.

"I'm glad," was the genial comment "you're doing it because it's easier." I was thinking perhaps you thought it was clever."

There was a long pause.

"I dare say some girls might like you," said the girl reflectively.

"That must be a fearful strain on your imagination," suggested the young man.

"Because," she went on conclusively, "even our curate's married."

"That's a pity," said the young man, *vindictively*, having seen both the curate and his wife; "otherwise there might yet be hope for yo ."

"If you weren't my guest!" cried the girl, rising.

"Pardon me," he protested, "I'm not your guest."

"Oh!" she gasped, gazing round helplessly.

"I'm here as a prospective part owner," explained her cousin. "If I marry you we shall share it between us."

"If you marry me!" cried the girl controlling herself with an effort.

"I think that was what uncle said."

"You mean if I marry you!" she cried, stormily.

"Comes to the same thing," he argued.

"You needn't look so upset," he went on. "You'll be all right. Horace is bound to suit you."

"What is he like?" she inquired, curiously overcoming her anger.

"O-h, all right. Bit soft, you know. Doesn't smoke or drink, or—fact is, he doesn't do anything much."

"And you think he'll suit me?" she said, slowly.

The young man nodded.

The girl jumped to her feet.

"You're a horrid, mean cad!" she cried.

"Seems to me," said the young man, aggrievedly, "I'm only wasting my time when I try to be nice to you."

"If you have been trying to be nice," she said, emphatically, "you are."

With a vindictive glance she made for the door.

"Where are you off to?" he demanded.

"I'm going to tell uncle *that* I hate, loathe and despise you," she said, deliberately.

"Tell him you won't marry me?"

"I shall let him—er—deduce that," she said, as she slammed the door behind her.

. . . . . .

"So," said the uncle after dinner that evening, "*nothing will induce* you to marry?"

"That's about it," said his nephew.

"I'd sooner beg my bread from door to door," cried the girl.

"An unsatisfactory means of getting a livelihood," commented her uncle.

"Horace will be down tomorrow," he continued, "so there will be no need to confine yourself to a bread diet for a few days. I may say, candidly, that I'm very pleased at the decision you've come to. Horace will be a much more suitable match for you, Millicent. *You may regard my suggestion* as to you—er—coming to some arrangement with John as withdrawn. Even were you to alter your mind I should refuse to consent."

"*Milly* is of age," said the young man, suddenly. "You couldn't stop her if she wanted to."

"Quite so. I meant that my will would be altered in favor of Horace and the Home for Imbeciles. This decision naturally removes any reason for a match between you two."

"Just so," said the young man. "I see what *you mean*."

The girl stole a glance at him.

"Yes," she agreed, "that would remove any—reason."

One afternoon, about a week later, the young man threw down his tennis racket with a sigh.

"Just after lunch, too," he said, with a gasp.

The girl gave a smile.

"Care to come on the river?" he asked.

"I promised to go out with Horace," was the reply. "He's dressing himself, *I believe, for the occasion*."

"Right—oh," he agreed, carelessly.

"Well, I'm off tomorrow," he added casually.

"Tomorrow?" cried the girl. "I thought you were staying another week?"

"Yes, but you see—"

"Because of Horace?"

"We—get on each other's nerves, so, of course, I'm off. You needn't pretend to be sorry."

"*I shouldn't think of pretending to* be sorry," she said, indignantly.

"I suppose," began the young man doubtfully, "you don't really mean you—Hello! here's Horace."

"Quick!" she cried, darting round a clump of laurels.

"What's the matter?" called her cousin, who was close on her heels.

"Nothing; only I—well, the river will be cooler."

In the boat the girl grew reserved again.

"Well, what do you think of Horace?" inquired her cousin.

"He—he's very nice," said the girl, vaguely.

"We're not a bit alike are we?"

"Good gracious, no!" she cried. "*One's quite enough in a family.*"

"One of whom—Horace or me?"

The girl dabbled her hand in the water.

"Oh, one of each," she replied, ambiguously.

"Do you know," said the young man, curiously, "if I didn't know you so well I should almost think you meant to be nice."

"Really!" she said, with a laugh. "Of course—of course, you do know me?"

"Well, rather," was the confident assertion.

"It's a great gift," she murmured, with a half glance at him "to be able to judge people so easily."

The young man modestly applied himself to the sculls once more.

"What will Horace say to you when we get back?" she asked suddenly, after a long pause.

"Say? Nothing."

"Oh!"

"What would you say if you were he?"

"Punch my head," said the young man curtly. "*I mean punch his*—that is—punch the fellow's head who was with you."

"Would you?" She surveyed him with some interest. "Do you mean really punch?"

"Yes," he said stoutly, oblivious of the injustice of such a proceeding.

"How lovely!" sighed the girl.

She looked at him dreamily.

"Why?" she asked at length. "No, you needn't tell me," she cried, hurriedly, as the young man rested on his oars.

"*Because*," he said, disregarding his protest, "life wouldn't be worth living when you weren't with me, and—"

"You mustn't," she cried desperately. "I told you not to."

"You shouldn't have asked at all if you didn't want to hear," he said sulkily.

For a while she leaned back in her seat with closed eyes, while he continued pulling stubbornly at the oars.

"What was the other reason?" she murmured at length.

With a few strokes the young man turned the nose of the boat toward the bank, and shipped his oars.

From a window which looked on to the lawn the old man interestedly watched a retriever slide up to a bone which lay unregarded by the side of a dozing Irish terrier.

His eye wandered across the lawn to the boat. Just then the young couple came from the landing stage across to the house.

Most unembarrassedly they walked hand in hand. They were in a world where they were the only inhabitants.

A sudden growl again drew his attention to the Irish terrier, now wide awake and gnawing his bone with relish, while the detected thief slunk hurriedly away.

"H'm!" said the old man, with a curious smile.—F. Harris Deans, in the Sketch.

THE DOLLAR.

Its Evolution From the One Time Bleat or Bellow.

The dollar took some *rounding*. Nor did it formerly ring true, but, much alive, simply gave a bleat or bellow. Cattle, among country folk, at one time constituted the dollar, while primitive man generally made use of any article sufficiently abundant for the standard payment of all merchandise.

Thus, in ancient Greece, a large bronze tripod had the value of a dozen oxen. A good hardworking woman, on the other hand, was given in exchange for only four such beasts.

When metal took the place of money the dollar clung to its traditions, and coins were still called after live stock. Thus "pecunia," applied to metal money, derived its origin from "pecus" (cattle). From the custom of counting heads of cattle came the present designation of a sum in cash—capital or *"capita" (heads)*. In Sanskrit roupa (herd, flock) made roupya or the Indian rupee, while ingots of electrum or admixture of gold and silver when first in use as money *bore the impress* of an ox or cow.

Not clumsy, but too fragile, were the shells in use as money by the negroes of Africa and throughout ancient Asia, where the natives, taken by its beauty, gave the shell a money value.—R. Holt-Lomax in Harper's Weekly.

THE MINE PACK BURRO.

Information Gleaned by the Newcomer *In Camp*.

He was a newcomer in the mining camp, and as everything he saw appeared novel and interesting he kept up a rapid fire of questions that seemed mighty foolish to the boys.

The placid little pack burros, mostly ears and voice, pleased him immensely, and he supposed they were kept as pets or else as camp scavengers to nibble the labels from old cans and eat stray newspapers. He came across one packing a wheelbarrow secured on its back with wheel and handles in the air.

"My good man," he asked the owner, "can you tell me why the little donkey is tied to the wheelbarrow in that odd fashion?"

"I shore can, stranger," replied that accommodating individual. "This here Jassax has been acquired by old Walapai Huggins for a house pet at the Bully Boy mine, an', bein' as the animule is too delicyat' to walk all the way over *them rough trails*, the old man drives him uphill an' at the summit jes' naturally turns him down the other side. Yessir, it do come hard on old Walapai, but *it's mighty restin'* for the Jassax."—Success Magazine.

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TIME TABLE.

Leave Newport for Fall River at 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 8.50 a. m., then every 16 minutes to 6.50 p. m., then half hourly to 10.30 with half car leaving at 11.15 p. m.

Leave Fall River for Newport at 5.50 a. m., then every half hour to 6.00, thence every 15 minutes to 7.00 p. m., then half hourly to 11.00 p. m.

Leave Fall River for Island Park only every 15 minutes from 7 p. m. to 11.00 p. m.

On Sundays first car will leave Newport at 7.00 a. m. and Fall River at 6.30 a. m., otherwise running as on week days.

NEWPORT CITY CARS

Change of time June 20, 1907.

Leave Mill Corner for Morton Park—7.45, 6.15, 6.30 a. m., and 10.30, 10.45 and 11.00 p. m. Sundays 8.30 a. m. Then same as week days.

Leave Morton Park for Mill Corner—6.00 and 6.37 a. m. and 10.07, 11.07 and 11.22 p. m. Sundays 10.52, 11.07 and 11.22 p. m.

Leave One Mile Corner for Bonch—6.00 a. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 10.15 p. m. Sundays same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Bonch—6.45 a. m. and every 15 minutes until and including 10.30 p. m. Sundays same as week days.

Leave Bonch for One Mile Corner at 7.00 a. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 10.45 p. m. Sundays same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for One Mile Corner—6.30, 6.45 and 7.15 a. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 11.00 p. m. Sundays 7.15 a. m. and then same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Morton Park—6.15 a. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 11.15 p. m. Sundays 6.45 a. m. and then same as week days.

Leave Morton Park for Franklin Street—6.22 a. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 11.22 p. m. Sundays 6.52 a. m. and then same as week days.

Subject to change without notice.

GEORGE F. SEIDEL, General Superintendent.

C. J. BISHEE, Division Superintendent.

Considerate—Rich Uncle (*to his physician*)—"So you think there is hope for me?"

"Not only that, but I can assure you that you are out of danger."

"Very well; I wish you would inform my nephew, but break the news gently to him."—Phila. Inquirer.

Defects in Our Warships.

At the moment when the people of the United States are watching with great interest the progress of their great battlefleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Mr. Henry Reuterdahl, associate of the United States Naval Institute and American editor of "Fighting Ships" makes the statement in McClure's for January that our navy is entirely unprepared for war. He cites certain structural defects, lack of equipment and faults of personnel, which he declares renders it unfit for combat with the modern navies of the world. That it is his studied purpose profoundly to startle such of the American public as he can reach there is not the slightest doubt. He has seized the psychological moment when the public mind is aroused over the departure of the great squadron to face the peril inseparable from a 14,000-mile journey around Cape Horn and the possibility suggested by yellow journals and the enemies of the President of finding a foe awaiting it in the Pacific, to show certain admitted defects in the design of some of our ships and by exaggeration to the point of falsity to leave the impression that they would be unable to defend the honor of the flag against any first-class naval Power. It is not "generally believed," as he states, that Japanese torpedo boats could destroy our battleship fleet on its way to San Francisco, and Mr. Reuterdahl makes a stupid blunder in so writing. Neither is the American navy to be relegated to the position of a second-class Power by his dictum. There is a modicum of truth in some of his criticism, but absolutely no basis for his suggested conclusion that our navy would fall before any modern naval Power.

It may be said with conviction that the American navy at this moment could meet the navy of any Power in the world with the exception of Great Britain with considerable confidence. In the general character and strength of our battle fleet and in the character and efficiency of our personnel we have every reason to be proud. The ships will match any ships built abroad in this same period. In his comparisons Mr. Reuterdahl has been conspicuously unfair, taking as he does the latest European developments in naval design and putting them against our older vessels. Several of his criticisms perhaps are just. One is in regard to our ammunition hoists. That there should be changes is not to be denied. Also the best thought abroad and in our navy is for higher freeboard and larger ships, and this has been crystallized in the new Dreadnought class. The proposal to raise the water line belt armor is not supported by either theoretical or practical considerations or the practice of foreign navies. One of the most conspicuous foreign designs of battleships is reputed to have a greater immersion for the lower edge of the water line belt armor than is provided for in any of our battleships, including those last designed. The slowness with which ships are built in this country, and the length of time it takes Congress to act, makes it extremely difficult to keep up to the mark. Mr. Reuterdahl does not lay stress enough on the action of Congress in authorizing ships. It names a displacement and calls for certain details and fixes a price. It often has been the case that protection or gun power has had to be sacrificed to meet these conditions.

The purpose behind the writer's "scare" or it may be the General Board speaking through him, is plain and perhaps is commendable, but it is a question if the end sought justifies the means employed. Mr. Reuterdahl wants a great navy, made up of the highest type of warship. He also wants some of the dry rot rooted out of the Navy Department, which is right. By telling the American people in the flush of their pride over their fleet that it is worthless, for it is worthless if the conditions are as he pictures them, he hopes to incite the public to demand of Congress and the naval administration the things he desires.

In brief Mr. Reuterdahl says that the United States Navy, though the second strongest in the world on paper, is in the same position as was the Russian Navy at the battle of Tsushima—in other words, wholly unprepared for war. He says that two points are essential in the protection of the modern battleship—shell-proof armor to guard its waterline and high shell-proof turrets to furnish a gun platform sufficiently high above the wash and spray of waves to make it possible to work the guns in any weather. The more important feature to his mind is the protection of the water line. A turret, with its guns, may be disabled, and yet the ship be able to fight on, but a hole on the waterline is a different proposition. The Russian warships, he declares, went into battle so overloaded that their shellproof armor was below the waterline. This, he says, is virtually the condition of the American fleet today. Not one of our battleships, he says, shows more than six inches of her main armor belt above the water when fully equipped and ready for sea. And this is deliberate, he affirms, for it is designed only to have from twelve to thirty inches out of water at trial weight, which is much less, one-half, he says, than that of actual service. The bursting of a heavy shell against thinner armor above the main belt would tear a great hole in the side of the vessel, he says, and to show what would happen in this case he cites the fate of the Oslabia, sunk in a little over an hour by the Japanese ships. Of the twenty first-class battleships built by the United States since 1898, and the five others now building, none has its main armor belt more than six inches out of water. Only two of our eight armored cruisers have their main armor above the waterline. And although these defects long have been known, and for ten years past vigorous attempts have been made to have them corrected, the Navy Department has refused to act. In foreign navies, he says, the main armor belt is five to eight feet above water. In the British Dreadnaught, for instance, the armor is five feet above and eight feet below waterline.

Mr. Reuterdahl's criticism of the water line protection and his citing of the sinking of the Russian ship Oslabia as a horrible example is decidedly disingenuous. In the first place, the sides of our warships above the main water-line armor belt are protected by six and seven inches of armor clear to the main deck, and in the battle of Tsushima it was shown that 3-inch iron armor turned 6 and 8-inch shells. Also there is an armored deck curving down to below the waterline. Further the water-line armor is supplemented by water-tight compartments. But to return to the Oslabia. The writer suggests, though he does not say it in so many words, that it was the fact that the vessel was overloaded and her armor belt carried under water that brought about her disaster. No such thing. The Oslabia was struck repeatedly in the bows, to which her armor did not extend at all, and this was the main cause of her sinking. Also to show that her armor was not under water it may be said that three Japanese shells struck one plate on her water-line. The first loosened the bolts, the second caused it to fall off and the third entered the hull and contributed to her destruction. A hole in armor, by the way, is easier to take care of than one in thin five-eights plates. One usually is a clean hole and can be stopped up, while the other bends and twists, forming a great irregular opening, difficult to cover. A ship should be able to stand considerable riddling by artillery above the main armor belt before going to the bottom. The two latest designs, the South Carolina and Delaware, refute every statement made by Mr. Reuterdahl. Under normal displacement the main armor belt is submerged practically to the same extent as the same belt in foreign battleships designed in the same period. When all possible stores are aboard, the main belt is submerged to within a foot or less of the top; but above is still another belt which on battleships is six to ten inches thick, depending on the type of vessel. The later designs are heavier than the earlier.

In vessels of the Connecticut class this gives fourteen feet more armor, in others eight feet, etc. The vitals are below the water line. The "section in front of the after turret," which Mr. Reuterdahl says is unprotected, refers to a little patch on certain classes of ships. Distribution of weight is very difficult and armor here is light and is even being done away with altogether, it being needed more elsewhere. Some chances must be taken, as armor cannot be distributed at will. It was once proposed to put armor on the keel to protect against torpedo attack. It may be stated that the ideas of seagoing officers have had greater opportunity for adoption in the American Navy than in any other.

As a battleship must fight at sea sometimes in heavy weather, it is desirable that her turrets and gunports should be high enough out of water to insure the continuous working of the guns. In the ships of the Indiana class the bows are but eleven feet above water; in the Kearsarge class thirteen feet; in the Connecticut class eighteen and in the Dreadnought class exceeding twenty feet. In bad weather Mr. Reuterdahl claims the forward turret guns of the Indiana and Kearsarge classes cannot be worked, depriving the ships of one half of their heaviest guns. The broadside guns are even in worse plight, being in all of our ships now afloat, he says, only about eleven feet above water. This the writer claims would make it impossible to work the windwards guns in a seaway. In other modern navies the bows of the battleships are from 22 to 28 feet out of water and in the case of armored cruisers 25 to 32. In the British Dreadnought her forward turret is set 110 feet back from the bows and it has a breakwater in front of it to prevent the waves coming aboard and washing over it.

Mr. Reuterdahl says in effect that none of our ships afloat or under construction except the Dreadnought class fulfil the condition of a proper gun platform. This is not true. In the Georgia class of five battleships, four of the eight-inch guns are thirty-two feet above the water-line, four are twenty-six above the water-line, while the 12-inch guns are twenty-six feet above water. The broadside, six inch guns on the gun deck are about fifteen feet above water. In the Michigan class, the gun platforms are about the same height as in the Georgia class and there is no secondary battery. That a very low gun platform is a disadvantage in rough weather cannot be gainsaid, but the vessel is not rendered wholly ineffective. If the sea is running so high that these low-mounted guns are manipulated with difficulty, it must be remembered that the waves also toss the enemy's ships about. They do not shoot so well and the low-lying vessel furnishes a poor target. Commanding officers of all turret vessels state they can be fought in any weather that permits of fighting at all. Broadside batteries are mounted as high as the type of vessel will permit.

Still other alleged defects are: Excessively large turret holes and gunports, which on the low freeboard ships admit water in a seaway which might destroy the electrical apparatus for manipulating the turret, and which would admit "half-a-dozen 12-inch shells at one time;" virtually open magazine shafts down which sparks from the turrets may drop and explode the magazine; no emergency ammunition hoists to supply ammunition in case of the break down of the regular gear. Then the battleship fleet which has just sailed is insufficiently supplied with torpedo tubes and torpedoes, and lacks proper torpedo-destroyer protection. There also is a criticism of the system which operates to bring officers to commanding positions only when too old to make their experience there, because of early retirement, of any great value to the country. Lastly there is a slashing attack upon our naval administration which had permitted these material defects to go uncorrected, and incidentally on Congress for failure to remedy the difficulty with the personnel.

The general conclusion of the writer is this: In a fight with heavy seas running, French and Japanese ships whose superior speed would enable them to choose their time and position could utilize their entire batteries because of their high gun platforms while in our ships the forward turrets and three-fourths of our windward broadside guns would be heavily handicapped if not absolutely useless. He makes the further specific statement that "it is generally believed that if the Japanese flotilla of destroyers should attack our fleet on its trip to San Francisco, the fleet must be badly crippled or destroyed."

Mr. Reuterdahl has been woefully misled as to the results of work of the torpedo and torpedo boat in the Russo-Japanese War, or at any rate, has misled his readers about it. Not a ship in action was sunk during the entire war by a torpedo. Torpedoes were used with effect at night against ships at anchor in a narrow bay, but they failed utterly against ships under control. In the battle of Port Arthur, Aug. 10, 1904, between 60 and 100 torpedoes were fired without effect. At Tsushima not a vessel was torpedoed until completely disabled by gunfire. No one who is familiar with this subject will endorse Mr. Reuterdahl's statement that "it is generally believed that Japanese torpedo boats could destroy the American battle fleet." In answer to his indictment that our battleships were short of torpedo tubes and torpedoes it may be said that not a torpedo was fired from a tube of a Japanese battleship or cruiser during the recent war."

An eminent, foreign critic, whose previous criticisms would indicate that he was not especially desirous of giving undue praise to vessels of the United States Navy, said, with reference to certain comparative tables, the extraordinary high figures for United States ships afford food for considerable thought, for both in ships with high-powered guns or impervious to vital injury at long range the United States fleet is superior to any other navy in the world. Even by the inclusion of forty-calibre twelve-inch types, extinct so far as new ships are concerned, the United States Navy is an extremely good second, and the corresponding feat in invulnerability outside of seven thousand yards is considerably increased.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt said in 1898: "Every warship, big or small, is of course nothing but a compromise—speed, safety, gun power, protection and coal endurance being each and every one sacrificed to a greater or less extent in order that any of the others may be developed at all."—Frederick W. Ford in Boston Transcript.

Bachelors and Crime.

(From the Baltimore Sun)

As a matter of fact, it is obvious that more crimes are committed by married men than by single men, for the simple reason that many offences exceedingly popular among the former are entirely impossible to the latter. One such crime is wife murder. How could a single man murder his wife? There are 775 wife murders in the United States every year, and all are committed by married men. Again, consider the crime of demonicide, or mother-in-law killing. Its practice is confined entirely to married men. And forget not the lesser felonies and misdemeanors. How could a single man elope with his wife's sister? How could he desert his children? How could he commit bigamy? How could he flirt with his wife's maid? How could he be accused of non-support? What incentive is there for him to cheat the gas meter, swindle the instalment man or rob his brother-in-law at poker? Being prosperous, well fed and happy—as all bachelors are—why should he steal, forge, embezzle, burgle or fight? The average married man's peace and happiness depend entirely upon his ability to placate, deceive, bamboozle and mollify his wife. This makes him an adept at all sorts of chicanery and subterfuge, and as a natural consequence his ways grow devious and oblique. The bachelor has no such need for lying and no such bent toward crime. We have, indeed, compiled a list of sixty-four crimes utterly impossible to a bachelor, and further list of 52? which no bachelor, save under stress of unusual and almost inconceivable provocation, would be tempted to commit. This makes 301 in all. Inasmuch as but 277 crimes are mentioned by Blackstone, it is obvious that the average bachelor's chances of becoming a criminal are twenty-four less than nothing.

A New York paper asked a number of prominent persons what they considered the most important things for a boy to possess. A high-school master answered:

"There are some things in a boy that have very little effect on me. One of these is good looks. So long as a boy is strong, healthy, with a clear eye and a clean, manly face, it makes little difference to me whether he is red-headed and freckled, or not."

Another school principal expressed his preference for—

"Boys that refuse to borrow their neighbors' brain,

"Boys that study to know, and not to show off, or to pass examination.'

"Boys that work hardest at the work which they find most difficult.

"Boys that don't hate a teacher because she has to reprimand them, but still regard her as a friend.

"Boys that don't make excuses, but, when corrected, take it like a soldier."—Philadelphia Record.

Many stories are told of the eccentric doings and sayings of an old clergyman who lived in Maine some years ago. At one time there had been a fight among some men, one of whom was seriously hurt. A trial took place, and the old minister, who had seen the affray, was summoned as a witness.

"What was Salson doing?" was the first question.

"Oh, he was slushing around."

"Well, sir, just what do you mean by that?"

"Why, he was knocking about him here and there."

"Now, sir, kindly tell us plainly what Salson did to this man."

"Why, he—he enticed him," said the old minister, slowly.

"How?"

"He enticed him with a crow-bar. He used the crowbar to persuade the man—to entice him; and by a series of pokes and blows he succeeded in doing it," said the minister, mildly.—Cleveland Leader.

George Whitfield D'Vye of Cambridge sprang a rather good jest a few days ago at the expense of James S. Pitt, the well known electrical expert. Someone volunteered the information that oddities were found in all famed men, a remark to which professor Pitt took exception.

"I don't claim to be a genius," said the expert, "but my wireless receiver has made me pretty well known, and I haven't a single peculiarity."

"With which hand do you stir your coffee?" drawled the story writer.

"With the right hand," promptly came the answer.

"That's your oddity," came the retort. "Everybody else uses a spoon."

Mark Twain once missed the train which should have taken him to his work. He did not wire any excuse. His telegram to his employer took this form: "My train left at 7.20. I arrived at the station at 7.35 and could not catch it."

A Serious Moment—"Yes," said the married man meditatively, "when you see a woman hanging out a line of clothes and the line slips and lets the blessed lot down in the mud, that, my boy, is the psychological moment in which to leave that woman alone."

Short—I got behind with my rent this month. Could you let me have $10.

Long—Got behind with your rent, eh? What is it owing to?

Short—Why, my landlord, of course. —Chicago News.

Eve was standing under the mistletoe.

"No, thanks," growled Adam, "I've had enough of trees."

Herewith she threatened to go home to mother.—N. Y. Sun.

"Can you help me to recover my child?" asked the woman.

"Is your child lost?"

"Oh, no. His clothes are worn out."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Its Kind You Have Always Bought

Women's Dep't.

Gains of the Year Nineteen-Seven A Most Significant One.

The year 1907 has been a significant one for women and has brought them more of political freedom than most persons realize.

Norway granted full Parliamentary suffrage to women.

Sweden made women eligible to municipal offices.

Denmark gave women the right to vote for members of the Board of Public Charities and made them eligible to serve on such Board.

Great Britain made women eligible as town councillors, mayors and aldermen, and at the fall elections three women were elected municipal councillors in England and one in Scotland.

The Cabinet ministers of the Netherlands drafted a revised Constitution which was approved by the Council of State and has been placed before Parliament; it provides for the ballot for women and makes them eligible to office.

The Young Liberal Party of Bavaria voted unanimously to invite women to join all its branch societies as soon as the prospective change takes place in the law of the Empire, which forbids women to be members of any political association.

Women voted for the first time in State elections in Queensland, Australia; and for the first time in history a majority of any disfranchised class petitioned for suffrage when the majority of adult women of Iceland asked for the Parliamentary vote.

Parliamentary suffrage was granted to Russian women on the same terms as to men except that the former must vote by proxy.

In the United States, while there have been no such important specific gains, the civil status of women has been elevated in various States, women have been elected to Boards of Education in large numbers, and given other opportunities for greater service in our municipalities. The Constitution of the new State of Oklahoma provided for school suffrage for women and made women eligible to one state office. The woman suffrage movement has been officially endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, the National Grange, the National Letter Carriers Association and by a score of other important bodies.

Should Women Live Cheaper?

Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said at the recent Quarter-centennial meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae:

"The demand for increased salary is constantly met by the assertion, 'It costs women less to live.' But does it, to really live? And, if it does, should it? Because they carry self sacrifice to a greater extent, should they? Is not this acquiescence in cheaper living the real cause why women lose efficiency? Good food, travel, amusement, social companionship, all tend to good temper and good work.

"The research worker is scarce, because original thought means a mind free from the distractions of economy. The wearing and dwarfing anxieties of making both ends meet are at the root of those physical and mental breakdowns of college women, occurring now and then, which give such joy to the "I-told-you so" on-lookers.

Crucifying Children, Says English Suffragette.

Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson, the distinguished woman suffrage leader, who is traveling in this country, said in a public address a few days ago;

"I went into a glass factory in Pittsburg the other day, and saw children working in that dreadful place. In Pennsylvania you have very small children for 14 years of age. The manager wanted me to take a souvenir. He offered me a pitcher. I said, 'I do not want to remember your place.' Then I saw a little broken crucifix. I said, 'I will take this, if I may.' I have that crucifix. It bears the figure of One who loved children. I say to you that thousands upon thousands of children are being crucified in America today and that these crimes would not be if women had the ballot."

While six women were chosen as town councillors in England at the recent elections, under the new law making women eligible, only one woman was chosen in Scotland. A Mrs. Malcolm was elected in a town bearing the singularly unromantic name of Dollar. The members of the town council, however, seem not to be devoid of chivalry, for at the first meeting of the council after her election, it was proposed to appoint her junior bailie, and the lady herself had to point out to the men that the law did not permit a woman to hold this office, though it did allow a woman to be provost—which most Americans would regard as a "distinction without a difference."

When the old lady put her head out the window and inquired of the young railway porter what the train was stopping for, the young man thought he would have a little fun at the old lady's expense.

"Engine was out late last night, ma'am," he remarked with a smile, "so she's got a thirst on her this morning; they're giving 'er a drop o' water."

"Ah, it's water," said the old lady.

"If you'll wait a minute, ma'am," he grinned, "I'll inquire whether they're giving her port wine."

"Never mind," came the answer, "don't you trouble, young man, I thought perhaps by the way w'ive been getting along she was run on sloe-gin!"—Pit-Bits.

It was the first time he had sung in an Episcopal choir, and he felt strangely out of place in the vestments he wore. The other choristers looked comfortable enough, but the new one was sure he would trip on the skirts of his cassock, when he went up the chancel steps, and he knew if he did not stop perspiring his clean linen cotta would be sadly missed. The opening prayer had been intoned by the rector, and the singers were in line waiting for the introduction to the processional to be played, when one of the basses whispered in the new man's ear.

"You're a tenor, aren't you?"

"I suppose so," he replied, "but I feel like a twopot."—New York Times.

If gray hairs were a sign of wisdom few men would have them.

A Cynic's View of Love.

The Innocent—What is love?

The Cynic—An affliction of spirit, caused by beer or beauty.

The Innocent—What happens to a man who falls in love?

The Cynic—He loses his senses, divests himself of his dignity, is a nuisance to himself, and becomes an object of compassion to those about him.

The Innocent—What is the result of love?

The Cynic—It usually begins and ends with court.

The Innocent—I don't quite understand.

The Cynic—In the lower classes marriage and the Police Court; in the middle class, breach of promise in the Country Court; in the upper class, decree nisi in a divorce Court.

The Innocent—But how does it begin with court?

The Cynic—Courtship.

The Innocent—What is a courtship.

The Cynic—The ship love is wrecked on.

The Innocent—Can you describe the symptoms of love?

The Cynic—General vacuity of mind and loss of speech, combined with an overwhelming desire to please.

The Innocent—Are there any other symptoms?

The Cynic—Yes; a sudden ambition to compose poetry.

The Innocent—With what results.

The Cynic—Compositions equally devoid of rhyme and reason.

The Innocent—Then I suppose they are never published?

The Cynic—On the contrary, they frequently find their way into print, as they afford excellent reading and make firstclass "copy" for the reporters of the breach of promise cases.

The Innocent—Then they are not devoid of merit?

The Cynic—They have the merit of being amusing.

The Innocent—What is matrimony?

The Cynic—The tie which results in love's undoing.

The Innocent—What is a bride?

The Cynic—A thing to weep over.

The Innocent—Why is the bridegroom's supporter called "the best man?"

The Cynic—Because he is still unwed, and has the best of it.

The Innocent—What is a wedding?

The Cynic—The apothesis of woman. London Express.

Pearls Of Thought.

A man might be able to economize in jail.

The way not to understand women is to try to.

Hope is a very valuable asset till you try to cash it in.

A man can repent of most anything if it hurts him hard enough.

Then there's the fool who get photographed playing the piano.

A woman can think most any man is a hero unless she is married to him.

Postmen can tell there's nothing in women's letters by their being so thick.

What a woman carries on a trip she calls her luggage if it's a paper parcel.

A woman likes to have her husband get wet feet so she can worry about it.

A man can get a bad name other ways than going into politics, but not so quick.

The reason a man likes to go fishing is his family doesn't like to go with him.

A girl is pretty smart to be able to wink at a man and pretend she was shedding a tear.

A young woman might be able to love an old husband if there were no other kind known.

Clergymen are useful to warn you what business not to go into if you want to make a living.

One of the best ways to save money is to have somebody else do it and then get it away from him.

A woman gets a great deal of happiness out of being so misunderstood that it makes her miserable.

A woman thinks her husband is smart to be able to tell what makes the furnace smoke though he can't stop it.

If a man could play the piano and know how to make his living in spite of it this would be a much more cheerful world.—From "Reflections of a Bachelor," in the New York Press.

Thirty streets and open places in Paris are named after eminent chemists, the latest being Place Berthelot and 32 are named after famous physicists.

Grapes are still trodden with the bare feet in many of the vineyards of Spain and Italy.

The jaws of a wasp are so powerful that the insect can cut its way through shells.

For Over Sixty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial number 1098.

Every woman who suffers from Sick Headache, and who dislikes to take bitter doses, should try Carter's Little Liver Pills. They are the easiest of all medicines to take. A positive cure for the above distressing complaint; give prompt relief in Dyspepsia and Indigestion; prevent and cure Constipation and Piles. As easy to take as sugar. Only one pill a dose. Price 25 cents. If you try them, you will not be without them.

Of persons stricken with insanity about one-third recover.

They Make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

There are forty publications in the world devoted to Esperanto.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

In Hungary traveling is as cheap as three mills for a cent.

Eyes are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic, either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

Baby.

Where did you come from, baby, dear?
Out of the everywhere into the here.

Where did you get those eyes of blue?
Out of the sky as I came through.

What makes the light in them sparkle and spin?
Some of the starry spikes left in.

Where did you get that little tear?
I found it when I got here.

What makes your forehead so smooth and high?
A soft hand strok'd it as I went by.

What makes your cheek like a warm white rose?
I saw something better than any one knows.

Whence that three corner'd smile of bliss?
Three angels gave me at once a kiss.

Where did you get this pearly ear?
God spoke, and it came out to hear.

Where did you get those arms and hands?
Love made itself into bonds and bands.

Feet, whence did you come, you darling things?
From the same box as the cherubs' wings.

How did they all just come to be you?
God thought about me, and so I grew.

But how did you come to us, you dear?
God thought about you, and so I am here.
—George Macdonald.

Gregory's Seed Catalogue.

The New 1908 Edition Gives Expert Advice on the Raising of Various Vegetables and Describes the Best of the Old and New Varieties.

Gregory's new seed book is ready for free distribution. It is really one of the very few seed books published strictly in the interest of farmers and gardeners. Not only does it illustrate and describe the new and old varieties, but it also helps make the planting a success, by giving expert advice on the raising of various vegetables. This book has been the means of turning many a failure into success. Every one interested in vegetables and flowers should have this book, and the only thing necessary to do to secure a copy free is to write J. J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass., with a request for one.

It doesn't pay to take any chances in buying seeds. To be on the safe side, plant Gregory's Seeds. The largest gardeners and planters in the country sow them. They do so because they know they're pure, fresh and reliable. Every year the firm of Gregory & Son make over 2,000 tests of the vitality of both vegetable and flower seeds, and thousands of dollars' worth are thrown away as not being up to their high standards.

This year Gregory offers besides many new varieties, a potato that's a wonder. It's called "Big Crop," and it is claimed it will out-yield all the well-known varieties, is least affected by rot, and is deliciously mealy. It produced this season on their own farms at the rate of 836 bushels per acre. To learn more fully about this great potato, and the best methods of planting, write to-day for Gregory's Seed Book. Remember it's free.

A couple of witty fellows were conversing together recently, and their arguments finally occasioned a bet between them. Each argued to tell a peculiar incident and the reciter of the stranger episode was to receive the stakes, a sovereign. No. 1, began and said he knew a woman who was "turned into wood."

"Impossible!" said No. 2; "explain yourself."

"You see," was the reply, "the woman was placed on a vessel, and then she was a-board."

"Very good," said No. 2; "but listen to this. I once knew a man who had been deaf and dumb for twenty years, but last week he regained speech in one minute."

"Nonsense!" rejoined No. 1; "but proceed."

"Well," replied No. 2, "the man I mean went into a bicycle shop with a friend, and, stooping down, he picked up a wheel and spoke."—Pit-Bits.

Adin B. Capron, the Rhode Island republican champion, met Thomas W. Hardwick, the young Georgia orator, at the Army and Navy club the other evening and promptly got into a red-hot debate on the expansive subjects of prosperity, finance, tariff and about every other item of real or alleged difference between the republican and democratic parties. Finally Mr. Capron put in a clincher.

"I won't undertake to say," he declared, "that God is a member of the republican party, but he is a mighty good friend of it."

"And of course the republican party is responsible for the great crops?" scoffed Hardwick.

"Well," drawled Capron, "the democrats couldn't prevent 'em."

A Pennsylvania divine formed one of a house party in Philadelphia where the younger son, in accordance with what the clergyman observed to be his constant habit, as soon as he had seated himself at breakfast, immediately possessed himself of a large slice of bread, the quality of which he proceeded to test by a liberal mouthful.

The minister, a stickler in such matters of propriety, gazed blankly at him for a moment or so, then he folded his hands and closed his eyes in preparation for grace.

"For what we are about to receive," he intoned, with painful emphasis, "and for what our young friend has already received, Lord, make us truly thankful."—Harper's Weekly.

"The meanest man I ever knew," said Mark Twain, "lived in Hannibal. He sold his son-in-law the half of a very fine cow and then refused to share the milk with the young fellow on the ground that he had only sold him the front half. The son-in-law was also compelled to provide all the cow's fodder and and to carry water to her twice a day. Finally the cow butted the old man through a barbed wire fence, and he sued his son-in-law for fifty dollars damages."

Small Boy—Can I have a ride on a donkey, ma?

Ma—No, dear; your papa says you are not to have one.

Small Boy—Why can't I have a ride on a donkey?

Ma (to her husband)—Oh, for goodness sake, James, give him a ride on your back and see if he'll keep him quiet!—Illustrated Bits.

The stranded automobilist was working over his car.

Up came a sarcastic follower of the plough.

"How many horse power is she?" he mirthfully inquired.

"Sixty," replied the automobilist.

"Then, by heck, why don't she go?"

"Because, my friend, thirty are pulling each way."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wife—Must you go to the club tonight, dear?

Husband—It isn't absolutely necessary, but I need the rest.—Life.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
MISS E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1908.

NOTES.

BLACKMAR—These notes may be of value to some one.

Children of John and Jemima (Kenney) Blackmar.

I. James (2) Blackmar, born——, died——, married Ap. 12, 1732, Abigail Walling, *dau. of James, of Providence* and Smithfield. Will mentioned Abigail Blackmar. (See Austin.)

Children of James (2) and Abigail (on Glocester record).
1. Prescilla, (3) b. Aug. 12, 1734.
2. Ruth, (3) b. Mar. 19, 1737.
3. James, (3) b. Aug. 13, 1740.
4. Ezekiel, (3) b. Aug. 6, 1742.
5. Abigail, (3) b. June 11, 1744.
6. Stephen, (3) b. Feb. 20, 1745.

James (3) married Sarah——. Children on Glocester records:
1. Sylvanus, (4) b. Ap. 28, 1764.
2. Damarius, (4) b. Aug. 17, 1766.
3. Martha, (4) b. Jan. 24, 1769.
4. Ruth, (4) b. May 15, 1772.
5. Abigail, (4) b. June 8, 1780.
6. Nancy, (4) b. Sept. 18, 1782.
7. James, (4) b. Aug. 26, 1785.

James (3) is recorded on Census of 1774, as living in Glocester, with one male above and one under sixteen; one female above and three under sixteen.

Ezekiel (3) (4) married Oct. 8, 1769, Mary Walling of John.

Abigail (3) (5) married May 25, 1769, Daniel Cook Jr. of Wrentham, Mass.

II. Henry Blackmar, b.——, died about 1790, at Woodstock, Conn., married Feb. 18, 1738, Jean or Jane Arnold, of Richard and Ruth (Aldrich) Arnold. Children, on Smithfield, R. I. records.
1. Levi, b. Nov. 25, 1741, married Hannah Aldrich, May 6, 1763.
2. Adonijah, b. Sept. 9, 1743, married Lillis Cook, Ap. 22, 1768.
3. Stephen, b. Jan. 2, 1749, married Lydia White, Mar. 4, 1773, at Woodstock.
4. Lucretia, b. Jan. 27, 1753.
5. Cain, b. Oct 27, 1755.

III. John Blackmar, Jr., married Aug. 2, 1741, Mary Mitchell.

Children, on Glocester (first three) and Scituate records.
1. Theophilus, b. Sept. 16, 1751.
2. Amariah, b. Mar. 15, 1755.
3. Keziah, b. June 2, 1756.
4. Richard, b. Oct. 21, 1758.

IV. Theophilus. (Not on Census.)

V. Nathaniel Blackmar, on Glocester 1774 Census, with one male and 2 females above sixteen.

David Blackmar, married Lydia Thornton. On Scituate Census, 1774, with one male and one female above sixteen, one male and four females under sixteen.

VII. Abner Blackmar, on Glocester Census in 1774, with 2 males above and three under sixteen and 2 females above and 1 under 16.

VIII. Mary Blackmar, married Rufus Mackintyre, at Smithfield, Mar. 18, 1741.

On Glocester records, Rufus, b. Oct. 15, 1742. He married Phebe Mitchell Nov. 22, 1764.

Rufus, Jr., is on Glocester Census, with one male above and three under sixteen; one female above and two under sixteen.

Rufus is on Glocester Census with three males and two females above sixteen.

IX. Esther Blackmar. No mention.

X. Anne Blackmar married George Place, Jan. 29, 1747, at Glocester.

XI. Jemima Blackmar married Mar. 25, 1744, *David Young. On the* Scituate Census of 1774 there is a David Young, with two males above and one under 16; and 2 females above and one under 16.—M. E.

QUERIES.

6577. GREENE—Who were the parents of Jeremiah Greene, of Coventry, R. I., married in 1737? On the Coventry record of births, he is given the following children:
1. Margaret, b. May 17, 1739, d. Oct. 30, 1744.
2. Deliverance, b. Ap. 10, 1741, d. Nov. 3, 1744
3. Jeremiah, b. Jan. 2, 1741, d. Oct. 29, 1744.
4. Samuel, of Jeremiah and Susannah, b. Feb. 1, 1745-6.
5. Jeremiah, b. Aug. 1, 1748.
6. Elisha, b. Jan. 22, 1750-1.
7. Manslr, b. July 10, 1753.
8. Susannah, b. Aug. 21, 1755.
9. Mary, b. May 1, 1758.
10. James, b. Mar. 12, 1764.

A Jeremiah Greene was born in Warwick, R. I., Dec. 10, 1703, just at the right time to fit 1737. He was son of Lieut. James and Mary, and the names of his brothers and sisters are almost identical with those of the children of Jeremiah of Coventry. They are:
1. Daniel, of James and Mary, b. Ap. 7, 1696.
2. Elisha, of James and Mary, b. Aug. 5, 1698.
3. Deliverance, of James and Mary, b. Feb. 12, 1700-1.
4. Mary, of James and Mary, b. Sept. 25, 1703.
5. John, of James and Mary, b. Feb. 20, 1705.
6. Jeremiah, of James and Mary, b. Dec. 10, 1708.
7. Samuel, of James and Mary, b. June 8, 1711.

But the "Greenes of Rhode Island" says that this Jeremiah married Ruth Wylis in 1740, and gives no children. Can L. B. C. give authority for this marriage? My theory seems to fit in well.—E. M. T.

6578. HARRIS—Can any one connect this with England?

Thomas Harris, born——, died June 7, 1686, married Elizabeth——, born——, died about 1687. He came with his brother William and Roger Williams in ship Lyon, from Bristol, England, December 1, 1630. July 27, 1640, he and 38 others signed the compact for a good government at Providence, R. I. He was Commissioner, 1652-3-4-5-6-7-61-2-3; Lieut., 1654; Freeman, 1655. Juryman, 1656; Deputy, 1664-6-7 and other years; Assistant, 1666-7-8-9-71-2-3-4-5. His will was made June 3, 1686, proved July 22, 1686. His widow Elizabeth was living September 1, 1687. Children, Thomas, Mary, born 1639, Martha.

William Harris, born 1610, died 1681, married Susannah——, born——, died after 1682. He came in the Lyon with brother Thomas. Was in Providence in 1636, and was deeded land, 1638, by Roger Williams. Freeman 1655, Assistant, 1666-7-8-9-70-3-4-5-6; General Solicitor, 1671. Went to England for the third time, July 1, 1679. January 24, 1680, the vessel in which he sailed was taken by an Algerian Corsair and he was sold into slavery, and ransomed after a year. He then travelled through Spain and France, and finally reached London, about 1681, where he died three days later at the house of a friend John Stokes. He wrote several letters in captivity. One dated at Algiers, April 6, 1680.

His will was made December 4, 1678, proved February 20, 1682. Calls himself 68 years old. Children, Andrew, born 1635, Mary, Susannah, Howland, Toleration, born 1645.

On the tombstones of some members of this family in the North Burying Ground, in Providence, are a coat of arms and a crest, which the family use, but they differ from any arms or crest used in England. There are three branches, each with a trefoil at tip, and three martlets among them, and the three martlets in a line on the shield.

Middletown.

Much damage was done by the storm of Tuesday, telephones being put out of commission for several days, water towers wrecked, chimneys blown down, and hen house and bathing house demolished and battered. Everything portable was badly tossed about. The partial wreck of one of the coal barges lost last week drifted in on 2d Beach on Wednesday.

The marriage is announced of Miss Satella N. Golug of Boston (who for many years was a resident here) to Mr. Frederick J. Lyng of New Bedford, Mass. The wedding took place in Norwich, Conn., on New Year's eve. Mr. and Mrs. Lyng will reside in New Bedford.

The new parish house of the Berkeley Memorial chapel will be thrown open to the public on Tuesday evening, January 21st, in the form of a general housewarming. The dedication exercises will be in charge of Rev. John B. Diman and the Rev. Latta Griswold.

Mrs. Eugene Sturtevant is suffering from a badly crushed wrist as the result of a fall on New Year's morning, at her home on 2d Beach Road. While crossing the highly polished floor the rug slipped, causing her to fall heavily upon her right arm. The break was considered a very bad one and she has since been quite helpless. As Mrs. Sturtevant is a woman of large business interests and great activity, this accident will cause her no little inconvenience and hindrance. She has been for many years president of the board of lady managers of St. Mary's Orphanage, Providence, as well as being prominently associated with many other organizations.

Miss Beth A. Peckham, who was suffering from an attack of the grip, was unable to attend her school on Monday so there was no session of the Wyatt School on that day; school was resumed on Tuesday however. Many cases of this malady are reported, due it is thought to the extreme changes of so open a winter.

Presiding Elder Rev. A. J. Coultas will conduct the regular quarterly conference this Saturday evening at the Methodist Parsonage.

The Epworth League gave its monthly social evening with Mr. and Mrs. A. Herbert Ward on Honeyman Hill on Wednesday, a pleasant evening being spent with various games.

For the first time in quite a period of years, Mr. Constant Woodman Chase, postman on route 2, Rural Free Delivery, is taking a two weeks vacation. Not only has he been seen on his route regularly for seven years but he has not even missed any time on account of sickness. He is spending the time in getting settled at his new home on the East Main Road. His position is being temporarily filled by Mr. Borden Anthony of Portsmouth.

The children's dancing class, conducted by Miss Kate Holland of Newport, at Holy Cross Guild House, opened on Saturday last under most favorable circumstances. Twenty-three children were present and there were quite a number of spectators, including parents of the smaller children. The children were of all ages, 13 and younger, the majority being about seven. The meetings will be conducted weekly and are to be generally of an hour's duration. Miss Flora White of Newport presided at the piano.

Mr. Frank Grassy Lewis returned to Yale Tuesday, having been spending his three-weeks' vacation with relatives on 3d Beach Road.

Mr. Louis Sharkey left on the 10th inst. for New York city to resume his former position as head baker in a prominent restaurant in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Sharkey have been occupying the past year the cottage formerly owned by Mr. Christopher Ellery on Taggart's Lane, which they purchased last March, and which they will rent during their absence. Mrs. Sharkey will join her husband in February.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Wallace Peckham entertained on Saturday evening, of last week, the Ronkonkoma Dramatic Club, at their home on Indian avenue. This being their annual business meeting, the following officers were elected for 1908; President, Mr. William Hubbell; vice president, Miss Anna A. Odorman; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Alice R. Hubbell; executive committee; Elton W. Peckham, Edith May Peckham, and William Truman Peckham. Mrs. R. Wallace Peckham will remain the "coach" as she has been, having rendered the Club much efficient service along this line as well as having taken part in the plays. The members propose to bring out, as their next venture, a somewhat more elaborate production than has as yet been undertaken.

At the regular weekly meeting of Aquidneck Grange, held Thursday evening at the town hall, the newly-elected officers for the present year were installed by Past Master Joel Peckham, who was assisted by Mrs. J. Oscar Peckham. Previous to the installation Mr. Charles L. Adams of Newport was elected assistant steward in place of Mr. Arthur R. Anthony, who declined to serve. The treasurer's report, which was given by Mr. Henry C. Sherman, showed a balance of $529 in the treasury which includes the commencement for a building fund, it being the intention of this Grange to erect a hall of its own as soon as a sufficient sum can be realized. Light refreshments were served.

The recent storm caused an unusually large quantity of clams to be cast up on the 2nd Beach, people being able to pack them up by wagon loads on Wednesday.

Little Compton.

Miss Ardella M. Wilbor died at her home at the Commons at an early hour on Tuesday morning in the eighty-sixth year of her age, after an illness of only a few days. Death was due to her advanced years. She was a native of Little Compton and the daughter of Thomas and Prudence Sherman Wilbor. She was a member of the Congregational Church and was one of the most earnest workers in that organization. *For 50 years she was a member* of the church choir.

Funeral services were held on Thursday at the Congregational Church, Rev. Clair F. Luther officiating.

Jamestown.

Mrs. John H. Sweet, Sr., has been spending a week on the Island, guest of her son, Mr. G. Homer Sweet.

The police have had a search for a young man known as Peter Young, claiming to hail from New York, who on Monday hired a horse and buggy from George P. Lawton and failed to return it. He was apprehended in Blackstone, Mass., where he had disposed of the harness and tried to sell the buggy. He was landed in the police station in Woonsocket and brought to this city on Friday.

Bishop Harkins of the Providence Diocese, assisted by Vicar General Doran, officiated at the dedication of the Convent of the Cenacle on Washington street on Thursday. The building is now occupied by the Sisters and their work has begun there. The new structure adds an improvement to the appearance of that section of the city.

Invitations have been issued by Pay Inspector and Mrs. Thomas J. Cowie, U. S. N., to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Ethel Cowie, to Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert Emmet Ledbetter, U. S. N., at 10 Sampson row, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on Wednesday afternoon, January 22d, at 4 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt have postponed their trip abroad for the present, on account of the wedding of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt to Count Szecheny, which is set for Monday, January 27th, at the Vanderbilt residence in New York.

Mrs. Lydia A. Stevens, wife of Mr. Frank A. Stevens, died at her home on Newport avenue on Wednesday after a short illness of pneumonia, in the forty-seventh year of her age.

Winter seems to be still holding off and there is no prospect of an ice crop yet. Still, there is enough time yet to have a very thorough seige of cold weather.

Mr. W. Watts Sherman was in town the past week to attend the meeting of the representative council, of which he is a member.

Mrs. John A. Jordan is seriously ill with an attack of the grip.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Sullivan were in New York the past week.

Mrs. Quarrel sat looking into the fire. Presently she chuckled a little bit:

"What are you giggling at?" kindly inquired Mr. Quarrel.

"I was thinking of the time when you proposed. You told me to say that one little word that would make you happy for life."

"Yes, I remember, and you went and said the wrong word."

"Get many ducks?" "Naw—this gun's no good. Whenever I'd shoot at a bird, the report was so loud that it scared him away."—Cleveland Leader.

Election of Officers.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F.

Noble Grand—George A. Peckham.
Vice Grand—Samuel M. Millington.
Recording Secretary—Perry H. Dudley.
Treasurer—George W. Bachelier, Jr.
Financial Secretary—Allen C. Griffith.
Warden—William H. Thomas.
Conductor—Nathan Jones.
R. S. to N. G.—John A. Clifford.
L. S. to N. G.—Samuel Speers
R. S. to V. G.—William Lawton.
L. S. to V. G.—I. W. Wilbor, Jr.
R. S. S.—Gilbert Elliot.
L. S. S.—Howard Lawton.
Chaplain—Dr. F. R. Warden.
Inner Guard—J. H. Dunbar.
Outer Guard—Harry E. Nason.

Algonkin Club.

First Chief—William G. Taylor.
Second Chief—Arthur Power.
Scribe—James M. Gibson.
Wampum Keeper—Archie J. Stark.
Athletic Committee—Clifford R. Carter, Leroy Grenson, Frank Hale, Arthur Power, Archie J. Stark.
Entertainment Committee—Forrest Buchanan, Herbert Holm, Arthur Power, Frank Hale, Archie J. Stark, Robert S. Gash, Jr., Clifford R. Carter, Leroy Grenson.

Malbone Lodge, No. 93, N. E. O. P.

Warden—Mrs. Carrie Tow.
Vice Warden—William D. Tew.
Junior Past Warden—Dudley E. Campbell.
Secretary—Mrs. Etta L. Campbell.
Financial Secretary—Walter S. Langley.
Treasurer—Mrs. Elizabeth C. Goddard.
Chaplain—Mrs. Abby S. Langley.
Guide—Henry Maxwell.
Guardian—Arnold H. James.
Sentinel—Mrs. Etta A. Macdonald.
Trustee for three years—Dudley E. Campbell.

Newport Naval Reserves.

Recording Secretary—H. J. Briggs.
Financial Secretary—Hedley Greer.
Treasurer—George Radford.
Entertainment Committee—Daniel Richardson, J. G. Steele, Joseph Brown, Matthew Enerber, Benjamin Graham.
Trustee for One Year—Melville Briggs.
Auditing Committee—W. A. Richardson, Duncan McLean and W. O. Anthony.

Division No. 1, Ladies' Auxiliary, A. O. H.

President—Katherine J. Curley.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. J. P. Harrington.
Financial Secretary—Mary E. Sullivan.
Treasurer—Mrs. W. G. Donovan.
Mistress-at-Arms—Mary Kearns.
Sentinel—Mrs. J. Reilly.

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Then you know that the savings you can make here on the necessary things enable you to indulge in many of the extras you'd have to say no to in other stores. Our big buying combination makes that possible.

Sideboards at $14.

Other stores may offer you a sideboard at the same price; but look 'em over and see the difference.

Our boards at this price are solid oak, built to stand for generations, with full-sized bases 21x42 and handsomely designed tops with 14x24 bevelled French mirror. Nothing undersized about these sideboards nothing cheap looking about them either, they'll compare with the $20 sorts in other stores. Want to save the extra six? You can do it here.

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225-229 THAMES STREET, - NEWPORT, R. I.

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WE have the Companies.

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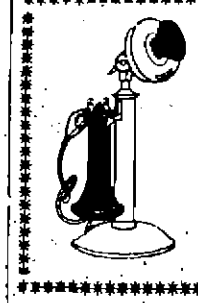

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Rhode Island Normal School.

SPRING TERM begins Monday, Jan. 27, at 9 o'clock a. m. Examinations for admission will occur Friday, Jan. 17, beginning at 9 a. m. Registration of students at Principal's office, Friday, Jan. 21. High School graduates admitted to regular course of two and one-half years without examination; for course of two years examination required. For catalogue or other information, apply to Walter E. Ranger, Secretary Trustees Box 1422, or to Charles S. Chapin, Principal, Box 1435, Providence. 1-11 2w

111. FOR EXCHANGE

Unencumbered Newport property for equity in property in New York or nearby.

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Westfield, N. J.

THE PIANOS

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Are the best obtainable at the price they are sold for. The guarantee on these Pianos is fair, honest and just.

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New Pianos from $250 up.

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Standard

DIARIES

FOR

1908.

CARR'S,

Daily News Building.

In Texas a man who refused a $10,000 check was paid in silver dollars and carried the money to a bank fifteen miles distant. There are people who favor such business facilities until they try them.

It is astonishing how friendly the Japanese are toward the American fleet. One is led to believe that the expedition was planned by Admiral Togo, Count Okuma and the Tokio newspapers.

NOTICE.

Office of the Newport Gas Light Co.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company will be held at this office on Monday, January 13, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A. K. QUINN,
Treasurer.
1-11-1w

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, November 1st, A. D. 1907.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 1623, issued out of the Superior Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1907, and returnable to the said Court, April twenty-eighth, A. D. 1908, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1907, in favor of Abram T. Anthony, of said Newport, plaintiff, and against The Dearhaven Realty Company, a corporation owning real estate in the City of Newport in said County, defendant, I have this day at 25 minutes past 2 o'clock p. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, The Dearhaven Realty Company, had on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1907, at one minute past 12 o'clock p. m. (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to a certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the Northwesterly corner on the Easterly side of Hammersmith Road (sometimes called Helena Road), where the parcel of land about to be described adjoins other land of said Dearhaven Realty Company, thence running in a curved line in a Southerly and Southeasterly direction along the said Hammersmith Road to Bronton Road, and thence in a curved line in a Northeasterly direction along said Bronton Road, 1,327 feet, more or less to the point of beginning, containing 6,252 acres, more or less, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction, to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1908, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING,
Deputy Sheriff.
1-11-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, October 16th, A. D. 1907.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 3918, issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island, within and for the County of Newport, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1907, and returnable to the said Court, December 15th, A. D. 1907, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the sixth day of September, A. D. 1907, in favor of William A. Jackson, of said Newport, plaintiff, and against Joshua Sisey, of Newport, in said County, defendant, I have this day at 21 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Joshua Sisey, had at the time of this levy, in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Northerly, on Powel avenue, 75 feet; Easterly, on land of Patrick H. Horgan, 110 feet; Southerly, on land formerly of John N. A. Griswold, 75.02 feet, and Westerly, on land of the late George H. Fields, deceased, 146.00 feet; be the said measurements more or less, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction, to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1908, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING,
Deputy Sheriff.
12-28-4w

Charles R. Brayton

WILL CONTINUE

—THE—

Practice of Law

—AT—

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Telephone Union 53

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

NEWPORT, December 21st, 1907.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executors of the last will and testament of CLARENCE A. HAMWEET late of the City of Newport, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, hereby give notice that they have accepted said trust and have given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

JOHN P. PECKHAM,
12-21 HERMANNUS KLAASENS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that in and by the will of LYDIA P. LEWIS, Widow, late of Middletown, R. I., deceased, he is appointed the sole Executor thereof; that said will has been proved, allowed and admitted to record by the Court of Probate of said Middletown; that he has given bond to said Court as required and is now duly qualified to act as such Executor.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Lydia P. Lewis are hereby notified to file the same in the Office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.

ARTHUR L. PECKHAM,
Executor.
Middletown, R. I., Dec. 21, 1907—12-21-4w

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

Sledding Notice!

In compliance with the provisions of Section 10, Chapter 12, of the Ordinances of the City of Newport, the following named streets are hereby designated as coasting places:

For Single Sleds Only.

Sanford street, North Baptist street, Sherman street, Barney street, Prospect Hill street, Extension street, and North side of Washington square.

Double Runner Sleds.

May be used on Mann avenue, Catherine street, Buena Vista street, and Ninth Road, east of Rhode Island avenue, and Narragansett avenue and Webster street, west of Spring street, but not elsewhere.

Sledding On Sidewalks Positively Forbidden.

The Ordinances in regard to the cleaning of *Snow and Ice from the sidewalks*, and in regard to leaky gutters and spouts discharging on sidewalks will be enforced.

By order of
James R. Crowley,
Chief of Police.

A Full Line of all the

NEW

AND

Improved Varieties

OF

VEGETABLE SEEDS

FOR SALE BY

Fernando Barker.

F. W. PUTMAN, OPT. D.

SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONIST

—AND—

Dispensing Optician.

Formerly with H. A. HEATH & CO.

Children's Eyes a Specialty.

If you have blurring vision, smarting eyes, if your head aches a great deal of the time have it attended to at once by a competent man. The prescriptions that were on file at Heath & Co's are now on file at my office. Fine optical repairing of all kinds. Oculist's prescriptions given personal attention.

118 SPRING STREET.

1-27 8:30 a. m.—8:30 p. m.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

88 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of four per-cent per annum, will be paid to the depositors of this bank, on and after January 15, 1908.

12-28 GEORGE H. PROUD, Treasurer.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

NEWPORT, R. I.

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank, January 2, 1908.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.
December 20, 1907.—12-28.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the National Exchange Bank, will be held at their Banking-Rooms, Tuesday January 14th, 1908, at 3 P. M. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business that may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., Dec. 14, 1907—12-28

NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK

The two hundred and ninth (209) consecutive semi-annual dividend will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Thursday, January 2, 1908.

HENRY C. STEVENS,
Cashier.